

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

JUN 16 1924 June 11, 1924

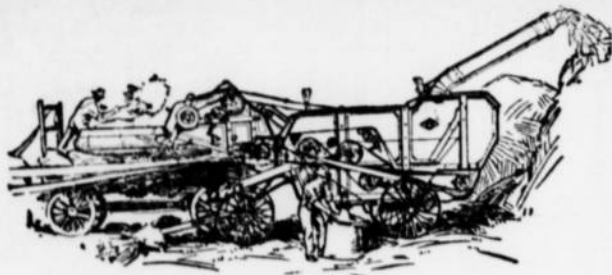


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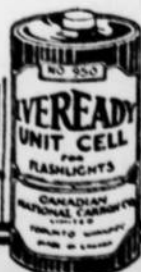
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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday.

Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and the same rate to Great Britain, India and Australia. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly.

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Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVII.

June 11, 1924

No. 24



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Our Ottawa Letter

Government Formulates Plans for Bank Inspection—Canadian National Railway Matters Occupy Attention of Both Upper and Lower Chamber
By The Guide's Special Correspondent

OTTAWA, June 7.—From the strictly national standpoint, the railway question featured most prominently during the past week's deliberations in parliament. Incidentally, and by reason of the railway question itself, the Senate pushed itself into prominence after having remained in comparative obscurity for the greater part of the present session.

Sir Henry Drayton, on Monday, undertook a criticism of the annual railway statement submitted by Hon. Geo. P. Graham, at the end of last week. The ex-minister of finance laid down the principle that inasmuch as parliament was called upon to vote moneys for the Canadian National system, it should have a greater supervision over and larger powers of enquiry into expenditures made. He therefore proposed the appointment of a select standing committee on national railways and shipping to consider the estimates of the railway system and the mercantile marine, and all questions involving new capital commitments and the disposition of properties and assets. He proposed further, that to this committee there should be referred during each session, the annual reports of these systems, and that the body should have the same powers of enquiry as is now possessed by the public accounts committee, and should be entrusted to make recommendations to the House as to what further, if any, details or improvement of methods should appear in the said annual report.

Sir Henry Drayton drew a distinction between matters of current import and past transactions, and concluded his resolution with the proviso: "That the whole of such powers shall be so limited that no matter of operations the enquiry into which would, in the opinion of the management, be prejudicial to the system, shall, if the reasons for such opinion are deemed sufficient by the committee, be made a subject of enquiry."

He pointed out that the system could be effectually protected under this provision because the government always had a majority of members on the committee.

Forke Supports

The proposal of Sir Henry Drayton secured a modified support from Robert Forke, leader of the Progressives, and from other members who spoke. Right Hon. Arthur Meighen devoted the greater portion of his speech to an expose of the Hotel Scribe deal in Paris. No attempt was made by any member of the government to defend this transaction, and it would appear that the general consensus of opinion in the House is that the purchase of the Hotel Scribe is the one outstanding mistake which Sir Henry Thornton, during his two years presidency of the Canadian Nationals, has made.

Committee Approved

The motion of Sir Henry Drayton was not pressed to a vote. On Wednesday, however, the Hon. George P. Graham, minister of railways, moved on his own volition, but with the undoubted consent of the government, that a select standing committee on railways and shipping, owned, oper-

ated and controlled by the government, should be appointed "to which will be referred the estimates of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Merchant Marine for the present session for consideration, and to report to the House, provided, however, that nothing in this resolution shall be construed to curtail in any way, the full right of discussion in committee on supply."

The suggestion has met with a very general measure of approval on the part of all members of the House.

Senate is Busy

In the meantime, the venerable members of the Upper House have launched an independent movement with respect to the Canadian National Railway system. Where the opposition in the responsible chamber refrained from any attack, excepting that against the Hotel Scribe transaction, Conservative members in the responsible chamber, undertook to charge rum-running against the mercantile marine and all sorts of patronage against the general management of the National Railways and shipping. Prominent among the traducers were Hon. William Bennett, senator for Simcoe, and Hon. J. D. Taylor, senator for New Westminster. These demanded that a special committee of the Senate be appointed to investigate the whole business. It would appear, however, that not only is the Senate lacking in funds for the carrying out of such an enquiry, but that the majority of the members of the Upper House are adverse to the commencement of such an investigation at the commencement of the torrid summer weather.

The Senate railway committee, however, to which has been submitted the various branch line bills, comprising the program of extension of the Canadian National system, undertook at the commencement to show the Liberal-Progressive majority in the Commons, that the latter's approval of the program in question was not final. Last session the Senate killed the branch line program, justifying their action on the ground that the whole branch line proposals were embalmed in one measure, and that the Senate had no power to amend a money bill. This session each item of the program has a bill to itself, so that the Upper House was forced to adopt new tactics. When the bills came before the committee, therefore, Sir James Lougheed, Conservative leader of the Upper House, proposed that expert witnesses be called from the districts traversed, or proposed to be traversed, by the branches or extensions involved, and that in addition the Canadian Pacific Railway be summoned to give evidence as to the necessity of the lines in question.

High-Handed Proceeding

The proposal, and especially the latter part of it, has created a very deep resentment among those who favor the principle of public ownership, and who desire that Sir Henry Thornton and the management of the Canadian National be given an opportunity to make good. It was a significant fact that the morning after the proposal was made both of the Ottawa

Why Grain Growers Should Oppose Booze

1. Booze lessens the efficiency of men. It makes tail-enders.
2. It greatly increases taxation.
3. It interferes with farm operations, especially in harvest.
4. It makes the country hotel a vile, filthy place, where drunks and dirty language offend the decent.
5. For every dollar of revenue obtained by the municipalities fourteen dollars must be spent by the folks who consume the booze.

For these, and dozens of other reasons every grain grower and home-maker in Saskatchewan ought to vote, and talk and work against the return of booze.

The vote is to be taken July 16, 1924, and the first question on the ballot must be answered or the ballot is spoiled.

Put an X after the word "Yes" in the 1st question.

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Rather a costly way to gather taxes.

6. Booze creates bad debts, and bad debts increase the cost of living to those who pay their way.

7. Booze never did one good thing.

8. It has cursed every man who ever sold or used it.

9. It will corrupt the government if we put them into the business.

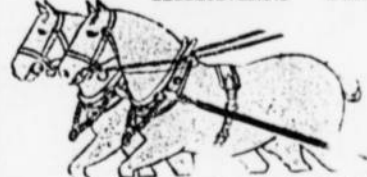
10. It ruins homes and causes divorces. B.C. stands for the highest in Canada in percentage of divorces.

11. It is the especial enemy of women and children. Its field is the weak.

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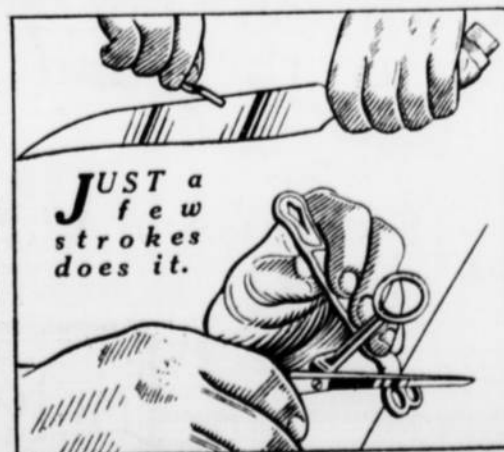
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

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papers—The Citizen, which is independent, and The Journal, which is frankly Conservative—opposed the suggestion. The former roundly condemned the Senate as a high-handed and thoroughly irresponsible body; the latter was more moderate in its language, but at the same time, declared that the Canadian National management was better able to judge with respect to needed branch lines and extensions than was any member of parliament.

Honorable members of the Senate later professed to be highly indignant at the "unjustified" criticism offered by the press. The Canadian Pacific, in accordance with the request of the Senate Committee, sent down its legal counsel, who, however, did not appear to be comfortable on the job. During the first day he was asked to testify on several occasions, but was fairly non-committal in his answers, and since then has been seldom asked to take any part in the discussion. The Senate has apparently awakened to the fact that further pursuance of the tactics so defiantly adopted at the outset may be dangerous in the long run, and that in an election the issue of which might be Senate reform, the members of the red chamber might not fare very well. There are indications that the Conservative minority in the House of Commons has hinted to the Conservative majority in the Senate to hasten slowly. As a consequence, over half of the program has been approved, and only two branch lines, both on Vancouver Island, have been cut off by the Senate Committee. No British Columbia senator was present in the committee when the massacre occurred.

Bank Inspection Plan

An important feature of the week was the announcement by the Hon. James Robb, acting minister of finance, to the Banking and Commerce Committee, of the plan for government inspection of banks. The proposal is for the appointment of an inspector-general of banks, selected by and responsible to the minister of finance, to whom shall be entrusted the task of examining head offices of banks at least once yearly, and to enter any other office of a bank to conduct an examination when he sees fit. It is suggested further that the confidential reports now made by bank auditors to the directors shall also be supplied to the minister of finance, and that the inspector shall have power to examine officials of the banks under oath. Another important change suggested is that when the inspector is convinced that the bank is insolvent, he shall report the fact to the minister of finance, who, without waiting for the institution to suspend payment, may ask the Bankers' Association to appoint a curator.

A Last Effort

The Conservative opposition put up its last futile kick against the Robb budget on Wednesday last, when Alexander Doucet, M.P. for Kent, moved an amendment to the second reading of the bill incorporating the customs tariff changes, the following laconic resolution: "That in the opinion of this House the welfare of Canada requires a consistently-maintained protective policy."

Inasmuch as the amendment was somewhat unexpected, the attendance in the House was not as large as it otherwise would have been. Nevertheless the protectionists were hopelessly defeated by a vote of 135 to 36, or by a majority of 99. Two members on the Liberal side, in the persons of Herbert Marler, of St. Lawrence and St. George division of Montreal, and F. N. McCrea, of Sherbrooke, voted for the amendment. On the other hand, Elliott, of South Waterloo, Progressive, who voted against the budget, came back on the present occasion and voted against the protectionist amendment.

The enquiry into the charges preferred against Hon. James Murdock in connection with withdrawals from the Home Bank, will be concluded early in the week. It will be for the public to judge when the evidence has been concluded and the report of the committee brought down, whether the charges have been substantiated or not.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 11, 1924

The Senate and The People

The appearance of Canadian Pacific Railway officials before the Senate committee to give evidence in connection with proposed Canadian National Railway branch lines, evoked a public comment which has induced Senator Dandurand to issue an explanation. These officials, he states, have appeared at the request of the Senate committee "to give information upon a couple of bills of the nine which have been under review, in order that the committee be enabled to judge of the necessity of two competing lines in the same district."

The desire of the Senate committee to get information is, of course, commendable, but it must be admitted that to ask a competitor of the C.N.R. if it thinks competition in any given area is desirable or necessary, is to say the least, a remarkable proceeding. The Senate indicated in a very clear manner last year just how it views the desire of the C.N.R. to expand, when it threw out the whole branch lines program. Following that action the Senate heard some plain speaking from the country, and while it is giving a particularly meticulous consideration to each bill this year, it is not unmindful of the state of public opinion.

It is currently reported that the amendment to the Dominion Elections Act, providing for the single transferable vote, will meet strong opposition and will probably be killed in the Senate. The Conservatives see no hope for their party in the transferable vote, and they have a majority in the Senate, which apparently, is to come to the aid of the party by preserving an antiquated electoral system. The bill establishing the transferable vote will have a big majority in the representative chamber, and if the Senate is bold enough to throw out the bill it will practically issue a challenge to the country. Senate reform is being freely discussed just now, even in the Senate, and the issuing of such a challenge would serve excellently to stimulate and give piquancy to the discussion throughout the country.

The C.N.R. Agreement

Although the government has made no announcement relative to the coming into force of the entire Crow's Nest Pass agreement on freight rates, on July 6, the railway companies have submitted to the government a joint memorandum, praying for continued suspension of that part of the agreement not at present in force.

They have put forward no new arguments: they still contend that costs of transportation are so high that the restoration of the full agreement would have a serious effect upon their revenues and prevent an equitable adjustment of freight rates over the country. They ask that the whole matter of freight rates be left in the hands of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

The argument that the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates will prevent an equitable adjustment of rates over the country will not hold water. The railway companies are doing very well just now, and given a maintenance of activity they will do much better. Sir Henry Thornton has even predicted that in a year or two the Canadian National Railways will be returning dividends to the Canadian people—in other words, will have turned a loss of over \$50,000,000 into a profit. If that be the kind of revenues the railways are expecting, there is undoubtedly room for a general and equitable adjustment of rates.

The argument that the Crow's Nest Pass agreement favors the West at the expense of the East is equally fallacious. The agreement covers a number of commodities from the East to the West, and it enables the eastern manufacturer and producer to get into the western market at lower rates. It thus stimulates the demand for eastern goods, and while it is to the advantage of the western purchaser, it is to precisely the same extent an advantage to the eastern manufacturer and producer. In a speech in the House of Commons, on March 15, T. W. Caldwell, Progressive M.P. for Victoria and Carleton, N.B., showed in some detail how the agreement benefited the manufacturers of hardware, binder twine, paints, glass and certain building materials, and also the growers of fruit. In reply to Hon. J. M. Baxter, who had asked why the potato growers of the maritime provinces should not have lower rates as well as the grain growers of the West, Mr. Caldwell informed the House that two months after the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates on grain were restored last year, the potato growers of the maritime provinces got a reduction in rates, and he went on to show that while the reduction secured by the wheat growers was equivalent to about 36 cents an acre, the reduction secured by the potato growers was equivalent to about \$9.90 an acre. The Crow's Nest Pass agreement thus does not impose a burden on the East for the benefit of the West, and it does not prevent equitable adjustments of rates. The agreement is a positive benefit to the country as a whole: it is, moreover, something which was actually bought and paid for by the country, and the country will not tolerate its abrogation except for an equivalent, which, so far, the railways have shown no inclination to give.

Saskatchewan Liquor Vote

Following the procedure of last year in Manitoba and Alberta, the electors of Saskatchewan, next month, will decide by referendum vote the future liquor legislation of that province. On July 16 the following questions will be voted upon:

Question 1.—Are you in favor of prohibition in Saskatchewan?

Question 2.—If a liquor system under government control be established, which of the following do you favor:

- (a) Sale by government vendors in sealed packages of all spirituous and malt liquors.
- (b) Sale by government vendors in sealed packages of all spirituous and malt liquors, and also sale of beer in licensed premises.

Every elector must mark "yes" or "no" after the first question, otherwise the ballot will be spoiled. On question 2 the elector may or may not indicate his choice.

The Moderation League forces in Saskatchewan are very confident that the people of Saskatchewan will vote "wet" when they get an opportunity to mark the ballot. They argue this largely from the result in Manitoba and Alberta. It should not be overlooked, however, that the urban vote in Saskatchewan is proportionately considerably less than in Manitoba or even in Alberta. The prohibition forces, consequently, have a much better opportunity than in either of the other provinces. Experience in Manitoba indicates clearly a great increase in drinking, in drunkenness, and in useless expenditure of money under government controlled sale of liquor. Even though it is a great improvement over the old open bar system, the liquor traffic under any system

whatever is a decided menace to the welfare of society, and the prohibition forces should not abate their efforts to stamp it out.

Beyond the old argument of "personal liberty," the Moderationists have practically no argument except the need of public revenue, and however much force there may have been to this argument in Manitoba and Alberta, there is no point whatever to it in Saskatchewan where public revenues are equal to public expenditures. In the interests of public morality, the church, the school, and the home, prohibition, with all its weaknesses, is superior to the liquor traffic in any form.

There is some debate in prohibition circles in Saskatchewan as to what procedure to follow in answering question 2. Some claim that for prohibitionists to make a choice is to countenance the liquor traffic. Rather it is a case of choosing the lesser of two evils. Section (b) really provides for the possibility of re-establishing something in the nature of the open bar, and prohibitionists who mark "yes" after question 1 will be giving the best service to their cause under the circumstances, by indicating their choice of Section (a) in question 2.

A Belated Report

On the morning of Tuesday, May 27, a delegation of western members of parliament waited upon the government and urged the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. On behalf of the government, Premier King thanked the deputation for the matter put before the government, but committed himself to nothing.

On the afternoon of the same day the government tabled in the House a report to the department of railways made in 1917, by D. W. McLachlan, engineer in charge of the dredging operations at Port Nelson. In this report Mr. McLachlan gives his reasons for believing that "the season for tramp steamships on this route is going to be so short that the cost of doing every item of work in the handling of transporting of merchandise is going to be so great, that the route is not going to be able to compete with the lake route to Georgian Bay and rail to Montreal."

Just why this report has been kept from the public is not apparent, and it is somewhat significant that the government should choose to make it public at the time when pressure is being brought to bear upon it to make financial provision for the completion of the road. It looks like a move to supply the opponents of the route with fresh ammunition, but at that, the ammunition is not so fresh.

What is the navigable period of the Hudson Straits? A memorandum on the Hudson Bay Railway Belt and the Hudson Bay, issued by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior, cites the opinion of 27 "experts" on the navigable period of the Hudson Strait, an abstract of which shows that 1 puts the period at 11 weeks, 2 put it at 12 weeks, 10 at 13 weeks, 2 at 15 weeks, 5 at 17 weeks, 3 at 18 weeks, and 3 at 22 weeks. Expert opinion, therefore, varies between 11 and 22 weeks. In the circumstances what is the precise value of these expert opinions?

Mr. McLachlan related his experiences and expressed his opinions to the Senate Committee investigating the Hudson Bay route in 1920. The committee also heard the experiences and opinions of other technical experts, and it concluded that the route is feasible and would in time become

profitable. When experts disagree the only way to settle the question is by experiment, and that is the only way to settle the question regarding the Hudson Bay route.

For Canada's Own Good

Last Wednesday, Senator David moved the following resolution in the Senate:

That in the opinion of the Senate the sections of the Customs Act which provide for a preferential duty on imports from Great Britain, be repealed until such time as the British government grant a reciprocal tariff on goods imported from Canada, or suspended until some agreement have been arrived at.

The argument of Senator David, boiled down, was that British manufacturers were selling goods to Canadian importers at prices below those at which similar goods made in Canada could be sold; that Canadians could not afford to be so generous to the British manufacturers, and should tell the British government that they would not take British cheap goods unless a tax was placed on goods going into England from which Canadian goods would be exempt. Senator David was convinced that it was not in the interest of the country as a whole that it should be able to get goods at a lower price than similar goods produced in this country could be sold for. Charity, he said, begins at home, and the wiping out of the British preferential tariff would be a good beginning.

The senator did not express himself in quite that way, but that was what his argument amounted to; he wanted something from Britain in return for the preferential tariff, and he spoke as though the Canadian people made a positive sacrifice in reducing the tariff on British goods. The plain truth is that the preferential tariff is a benefit to the mass of the Canadian people. There was unanimous approval of the reduction of the sales tax in the recent budget, and the British preferential tariff is simply the equivalent of a reduction of taxation. The

preference is maintained not because it gives an advantage to the British merchant, but because it reduces the burden of tariff taxation on the people of Canada. In Senator David's phraseology it is a case where charity begins at home. Certainly, there is some sentiment in the matter, and it is true that the preference gives the British exporter an advantage over his foreign competitors in the Canadian market. That, however, is merely the result of a protectionist system; so far as Canadians are concerned the British preference means a reduction of taxation and a lowering of the cost of living, to the extent of the preference. The preferential tariff will be retained because of that fact and not merely because of any advantage it gives to the British exporter. It will be retained because it is to the economic interest of the mass of the people to retain it.

A Canadian Treaty

Last week the United States Senate ratified, without reservations, the treaty establishing regulations for the halibut fisheries on the Pacific Coast, which was negotiated between, and signed on behalf of Canada and the United States, on March 2, 1923.

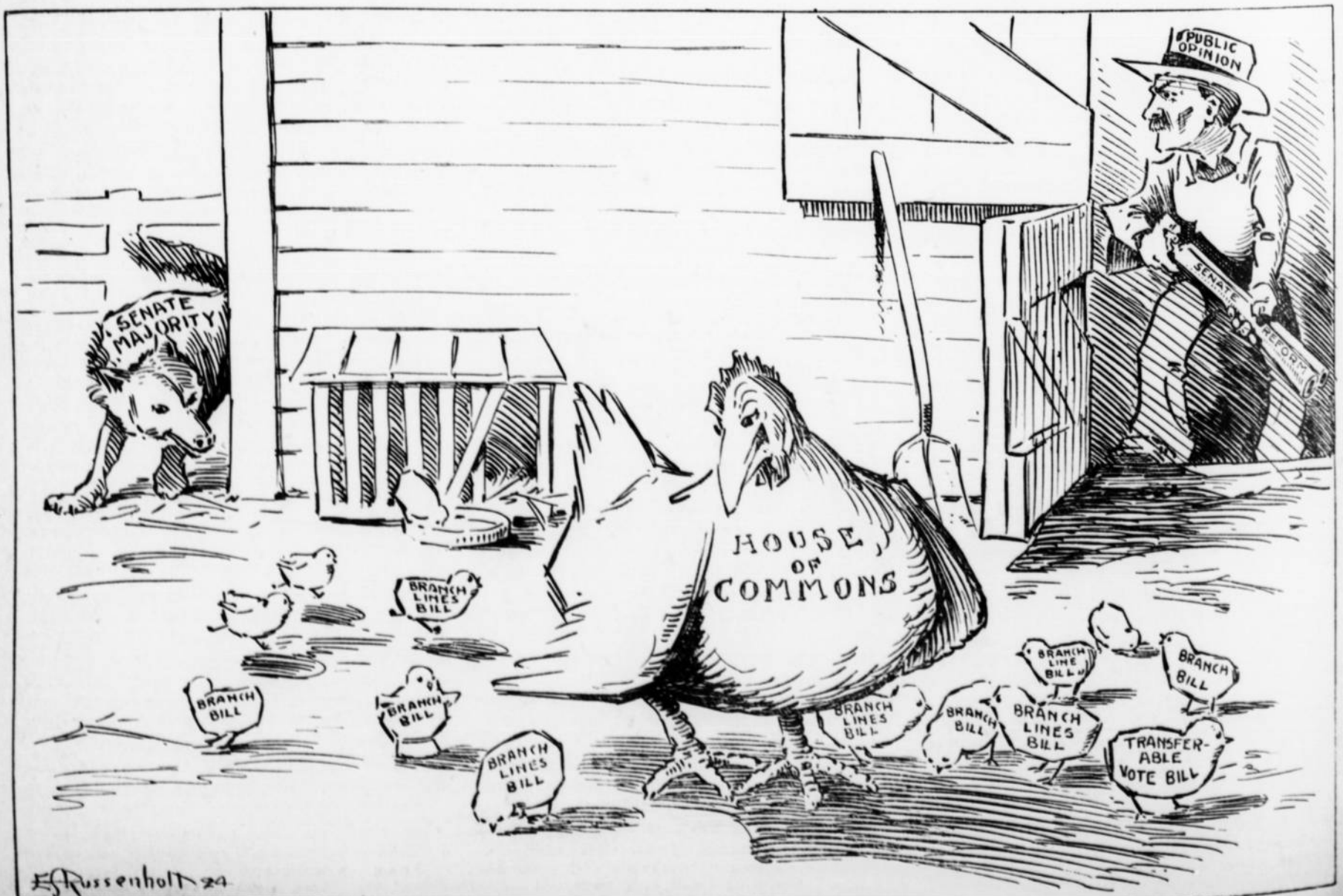
Although this is not the first treaty negotiated by Canadian ministers, it is the first to be signed by a Canadian minister, acting as the direct representative of the King, and concluded without the official interposition of the diplomatic representative of Great Britain. Hon. E. Lapointe was appointed plenipotentiary of His Majesty, with full power and authority to deal with the government of the United States. He signed the treaty on behalf of the King, acting for Canada, and in doing so simply carried a step further the precedent set at the Peace Conference, when Canadian ministers signed the peace treaty on terms of equality with all other signatories.

When the treaty passed the American

Senate, last year, a rider was added stating that ratification was subject to the understanding "that none of the nationals, and inhabitants, and vessels, and boats of any other part of Great Britain shall engage in halibut fishing contrary to any of the provisions of this treaty." The phrase "any other part of Great Britain" suggests a survival of the old colonial idea and a misunderstanding on the part of the American Senate. The Canadian government interpreted it as meaning that the citizens of other parts of the British Empire were not to have rights in halibut fishing that by the treaty were denied to the citizens of Canada. The government held that the prohibition extended beyond the citizens of Canada and the British Empire, and applied to the citizens of any country in any part of the world, inasmuch as the matter of fishing off the coasts of Canada and the United States was one which exclusively concerned the two countries. The reservation of the American Senate, was, therefore, superfluous, and this the Senate has now recognized by ratifying the treaty without reservations.

This treaty is a step forward in the treaty-making powers of Canada by and for herself, and although this assertion of independence was bewailed by Conservatives in the House of Commons, and by Mr. Meighen, as an "indelicate action by this government with relation to the historic form of executing treaties in which this country is chiefly interested," it will be followed in the future without even the super-patriots seeing in it a desire to "dissociate ourselves from the Empire in general."

"Our economic ignorance is appalling," says The Banker-Farmer, official organ of the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers' Association. When the bankers begin making admissions of that kind things are beginning to look up.



Vigilance is the Price of Democracy

The Sentence of Bill Prentice

By Charles B. Stilson

SMILING Bill Prentice, running a desperate race with an unseen fear, pitched from the brink of a tremendous precipice, gyrated end over end through several hundred feet of breathless nothingness, and fetched up with a sickening plump.

Not relaxing for an instant his death grip on the pillow which he had clutched against his abdomen, Bill set his bare feet out on the comforting and tangible coolness of hardwood flooring, padded across it to his bedroom window, and looked out at the calm moonlight and the questioning stars.

Bill's big chest—he wore a seventeen shirt—was heaving and falling by hitches; his hair was moist with the dew of terror, and his light pajamas were as hot and damp as though he had passed through a jet of steam.

"Wow!" he ejaculated, mopping his face with the pillow-case. "Wow! Twice! That's the first time a Welsh rarebit ever backfired at me! I haven't dreamed of falling like that since I used to roll marbles!"

Aware of the pillow in his tight embrace, he let it fall on the floor, and kicked at it with his bare toes. With a catch in his breath and considerable real distress in the region of his heart, Prentice sat for a while in the Morris chair beside the window. With a shrug and a laugh, he eventually picked up his trusty pillow and groped back to bed.

As a child, Bill often had dreamed of falling. Every child does. Beyond a squall of fright, or a bump on the floor, if the dream happens to be particularly convincing, the youngsters seem to be none the worse for such nocturnal adventures.

But when grown persons begin to plunge from dizzy heights in their slumbers, or loop the loop without benefit of plane or parachute, they are apt to become suddenly solicitous concerning their cardiac action; and usually the family physician reaps some benefit.

Bill, having no family, and having been all his life almost offensively healthful, had no family physician. When his pillows began to be haunted by "drop the dips" and "shoot the chutes" and other aerial maneuvers—for the first was the precursor of many—he was not immediately troubled thereby, kept the matter to himself, and continued to tread the even tenor of late suppers, matutinal fox-trots, et cetera, which made up his bachelor existence outside of the hours passed as the bustling assistant sales-manager of Courser Motors, Inc.

Cobbert, Bill's superior, a sallow, dyspeptic chap, saturated with symptoms and pessimism—when he wasn't talking ear—had been almost resentfully envious of his young assistant's perennial high spirits, spring-apple cheeks, and seemingly boundless capacity for work. Cobbert had the eye of a lynx for dark circles, the telltale twitch of a finger, or any other of the hundred minor signals, which the body makes when it is unfit.

Cobbert was first to notice that something was going wrong with Bill. He mentioned it to the younger man with a sympathy that was positively gleeful. Prentice confided in him.

"H-m, nightmares, dreams of falling, eh? Palpitation of the heart, and night sweats—you said night sweats, didn't you, Prentice? H-m—all very bad symptoms. Better consult Dr. Bentham."

Bill groaned. Dr. Bentham was the big town's infallible medical genius; likewise was he an expensive luxury for an assistant sales manager.

But Prentice was badly off-color. There could be no doubt of that. His vertiginous dreams continued and multiplied. He began to lose flesh and nerve. When for three nights in one week he had scaled and dived from peaks beside which that of Pike was a piker, he went to Dr. Bentham.

From his farm-lad days in New England, Elija Bentham had worshipped an idol of efficiency, whose prophet was system. At the age of fifteen he decided that he would be a physician—the best of physicians. On the day when he held out two square-fingered hands to receive the medical diploma, which the best university of the East was glad to bestow upon him, his faith in himself and his mentors was unshaken.

"Efficiency, system, and diagnosis; but the greatest of these is diagnosis," was Bentham's creed. Most ailments had their remedies. Prescription was child's play. Diagnosis, infallible diagnosis, was everything.

Five years of practice in a small town brought Bentham only a local reputation; but it brought at the same time enough money to lift his college obligations, with enough left over so that he could afford a trip abroad. Almost overnight, he sold out his practice and departed.

Six months he had meant to devote to study in a foreign medical institution; but he fell in with a great French physician, won his interest, and became his assistant. It was more than six years before Bentham returned to America, settled in the big city and put into execution the plan which had been born in his boy's brain.

It was unique. Within three years Bentham had become an oracle in the city which he had elected to adorn; and his reputation was fast becoming nation-wide. He was infallible.

One hundred dol-

he sent them patients, from whom they extracted much more than one hundred dollars. They did not know whether to rate Bentham as a sage or a jack-fool. But they never disputed his diagnosis. To have done so would have been professional suicide.

Incredible as it seems, Bentham rarely ever saw any of the patients whose ailments he so infallibly classified. Efficiency plus system made it unnecessary that he should.

Bill Prentice had groaned at mention of the name of Bentham. That was because Billy was an impecunious youth. One hundred dollars! It gave him a cold cramp in the region of his bank account.

Courser Motors Inc., was a bang-up fine concern to work for. It offered excellent prospects for the future of its young men. Alas that the prospects should have been so very future! thought Bill. Old Mr. Rodney Tighe, who directed the firm's fortunes, had made it an inexorable rule that advancement in the service of Courser Motor Inc., was to be won only by five years of faithful work.

"If a man is worth anything to us, he's worth forty dollars a week. It takes five years to find out if he's

age who bears the earmarks (cauliflower) of a broken-down pugilist treading close upon his heels.

They pass an architecturally perfect arch, through an aggressively clean white front, and find themselves in a neatly-tiled corridor, where walls and floor and ceiling are immaculate and lustrous as a new set of teeth. Little palms with varnished leaves stand in porcelain jardinières at each side of the entrance. Porcelain salivatories are distributed at discreet intervals along the corridor.

A small window in the tiled wall is set with a wicket of glittering brass, behind which is a young woman with hard, china-blue eyes, "Zaza" hair, and an expression of unbreakable expectancy. A woman with an antediluvian brocade shawl and a Hibernian embroidered brogue has laid siege to the wicket in a valuable and utterly ineffectual effort to moderate the tariff.

The three men chafe impatiently in the offing. The banker inspects his watch and finger nails, Bill aimlessly explores his pant's pockets, and the prize-fighter makes frequent and expert use of the salivatories.

The banker is gone along the corridor. Bill surrenders his century, receiving in return a paper chart of many folds, which reminds him of his draft questionnaire.

"Like buyin' a ticket to the movies, ain't it, ho?" chuckles the pugilist, disinterring a roll. "Make mine an aisle seat, Flavia."

"Waiting room, end of corridor," announces the unwinking lady of the copper hair and turquoise eyes, with extreme parsimony of language. "You will be called by number."

"By the numbers! Shoulder arms! He! He! Git that steel!" bursts out the irrepressible, again crowding upon Bill's hesitant heels. "Does this guy take out a feller's works an' give 'em the once-over, I wonder?"

Bill shivers.

"I got somethin' in me chest that hums like a hive o' bees," confided the pug. "Me name's McSworp."

Billy had drawn No. 383-X in the orders of the day. He carried it into Dr. Bentham's waiting-room, which was as clean and devoid of cheer as had been Dr. Bentham's corridor. Previously arrived patients were reading, or pretending to. No one seemed inclined to start anything conversational, with the exception of the fighting man, and no one answered him, with the exception of the woman with the shawl, who told him to "hould his whisht." Everybody read.

The banker chose a sporting magazine, the Irishwoman a high-brow review, and the pugilist a fashion paper. Bill toyed with a motor magazine, but couldn't seem to get interested. In the course of time his number was called by a small dorky, who at intervals bobbed like a wooden cuckoo from a white door which was lettered, "Registration-room."

"So-long, bo," remarked the man from fistiana. "If any one starts anything in the hot room, why, you know me."

Another young woman presided in the registration-room. She was of an aplomb hardly less impenetrable than that of the girl with the china eyes. She vied Prentice's passport, inscribed his age and one or two other salient facts, made for her filing cabinet a duplicate, on which she wrote his name, and steered him toward a door labelled "Heart and Lungs."

Bill twisted the knob diffidently. "Take off your shirt," commanded a strident voice.

Then began an orgy of auscultation.

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Prentice felt his brain rock on its foundation. Outwardly he stood as squarely as Bentham; but his face began to reflect the pallor of the tiled walls.

worth more. Start 'em at forty. If they last five years, boost 'em, and boost 'em plenty." That was "Old Tiger's" rule.

Those few who had "stuck for the finish" had found that the boosts were not mythical. Bill Prentice had been

with Courser Motors Inc., for two years only.

At certain periods of a man's life three years is a long, long time. Billy had decided that it was too long a time to expect brown-eyed Myrtle Rogers to wait for him; so he had not asked her. Bill had his own ideas of fair and square dealing. Myrtle's father had a large bank account. Bill hated and feared comparisons.

Two o'clock, afternoon. Dr. Elija Bentham's "establishment." Enters Bill at a respectful distance behind a prominent banker, and with a person-

lars in cash was Dr. Bentham's consultation fee. Were the patient who sought him known to be Croesus himself, Bentham's diagnosis would have cost him no dearer. A bricklayer could buy it for no less.

No matter how obscure or baffling might be a man's symptoms, for one hundred dollars cash he could have the satisfaction of knowing exactly what ailed him.

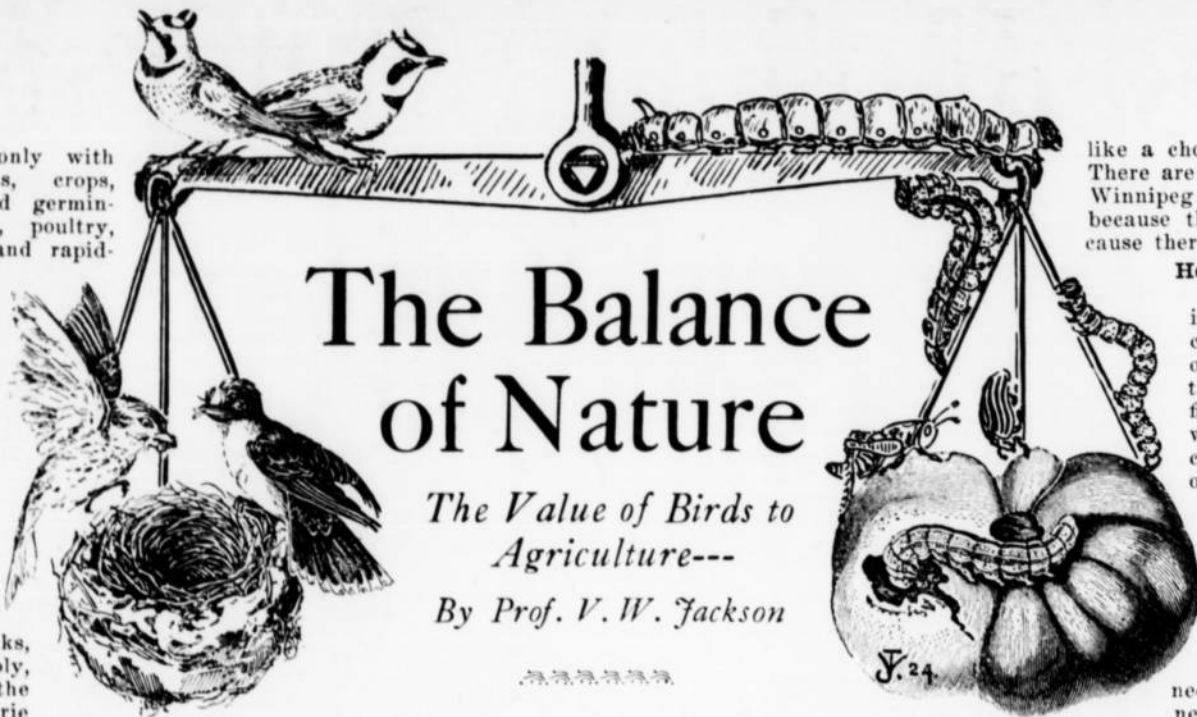
Bentham diagnosed. Bentham occasionally prescribed. But Bentham never treated. For that, competing physicians were grateful. Frequently

AGRICULTURE deals only with living things—plants, crops, fruits, vegetables and germinating seed, animals, poultry, birds, insect pests, and rapid-growing plant diseases. Even soil fertility depends upon living organisms. All is life and the competition for food is so great that every living thing, bears a biotic relation and dependence upon some other living thing. This stable relationship is often called the Balance of Nature. If the balance is distributed there is a quick readjustment, and balance is restored again. If some rapid spreading disease kills off the rabbits, then large hawks, missing their old food supply, move southward and attack the next easiest prey—the prairie chicken. The rabbits that survive are immune and soon increase rapidly in the absence of the hawks, and in seven or eight years they are so conspicuously plentiful again that the hawks return to their old haunts, and the balance is restored. Another historic cycle of balance is that which shows clover seed has a biotic relation to hawks. Hawks by destroying mice, destroy the enemies of bumble bees which then increase rapidly in numbers and more clover is fertilized and more seed set.

It is very easy to disturb the balance of nature upon which agriculture depends. If birds are driven away or destroyed, then the insects upon which they feed will increase often to such extent as to become a plague and make agriculture impossible, as they have in treeless and birdless Egypt; what a harvest the plagues of locusts would have been for birds, but there were no birds. To keep them in check. No trees—no birds; no birds—no crops.

Some of the Farmer's Best Friends

Blackbirds, Plovers, Quails and Prairie Chicken have rescued Nebraska from crickets and grasshoppers many times. Meadowlarks, Kingbirds, Cuckoos, Doves, Killdeers, Terns and Gulls have saved Manitoba from the devastating army worm, which on several raids, never got farther than the treeless part of the south-west corner. And more recently the news of grasshopper raids in this corner has reached the terns and gulls on the lakes, and they have gone to this place of plenty in millions and feasted and fattened. Observing farmers say they fill up and then fly to the hills and vomit up and return and fill up again—just for the love of hunting. As a matter of fact the gulls were disgorging the shells of the digested insects, and getting ready for another meal. Less observing farmers have not noticed what friends these birds are, and have not even wondered why the grasshoppers disappear after these raids of the Franklin Gull. Last summer Professor Mitchener, of the Agricultural College, was called to Oak Lake district to investigate the grasshopper plague. On arrival the farmers walked him over field after field looking for grasshoppers. They couldn't account where they had gone. The day before there



The Balance of Nature

The Value of Birds to Agriculture---

By Prof. V. W. Jackson

were millions per acre they said. Professor Mitchener found nothing but white splashes of bird-lime over the devastated area, and asked if any white birds had been seen. "Oh, yes, millions of them yesterday." The Franklin Gull had stopped the plague in a day or so.

I consider the Franklin Gull as the farmer's best friend. Having always been protected for the visible service they render, they have grown friendly and closely follow the plowman, greedily picking up the cutworms and wireworms exposed in the freshly-turned furrow. At a plowing match at Birtle the black terns so interfered with the plowing that they had to be driven away. It was a shame, too, for the wireworms were thick.

The water fowl of the Mississippi Valley save it from plagues of the Rocky Mountain Locust. It is so easy for birds to migrate to better feeding grounds that they are well suited to keep the balance of nature. The last year or so, crickets have been increasing in the Red River Valley until they threaten to become a pest too, but birds will soon find it out and come to the rescue.

A Few Bird Menus

We have little other hope of keeping the balance of nature, than by birds. Our greatest pests are insects. They multiply in millions and escape by wings. It takes wings to catch wings. Birds are the only other thing with wings. In fact, that is why wings have evolved—to catch food on the wing. Insects is the food of birds. Most birds will eat their weight per day of insects. Robins take five ounces of insects, worms and berries per day. A night hawk's meal was found consisting of 340 grasshoppers, 52 bugs, 3 beetles, 2 wasps and a spider. Even little Chickadees eat 200 to 500 insects a day, and most birds feed their young over a 100 insects a day.

Here are some daily menus of birds:
The Northern Flicker—5,000 ants, 1,000 cinch bugs.

The Nighthawk—1,000 potato bugs, when in Winnipeg, or 400 grasshoppers when on the prairie.

The Rose-breasted Grosbeak—500 potato bugs.

The Meadowlark—100 cutworms, 100 grasshoppers, 200 ground beetles, 50 caterpillars, 2,000 weed seeds for desert.

The Kingbird—Flies, mosquitoes, locusts, beetles, crickets and moths. This sporty bird is accused of even taking honey bees, but in 634 stomachs examined only 22 contained bees, less than 3 per cent. were bee robbers, and of the 61 bees, 51 were drones.

The Bluebird—Grasshoppers, beetles, caterpillars.

The Catbird—Beetles, ants, crickets, grasshoppers.

The House Wren—Caterpillars, bugs, weevils, spiders, plant-lice.

The Butcher Bird—Grass-

hoppers, locusts, moths and mice.

Killdeers—Beetles, grasshoppers, caterpillars, ants, mosquitoes, dragonflies, centipedes, spiders, wood-ticks, snails, slugs, grubs, cutworms, horse-flies and cattle-ticks.

Franklin Gull—When the grasshoppers were gone, one stomach was found to contain 984 ants, 327 dragonflies, 82 beetles, 87 bugs and 42 cutworms.

Swallows—Flies, mosquitoes, beetles, ants and cinch bugs.

The small arboreal warblers, vireos and creepers, eat leaf rollers, cankerworms, bark beetles and plant-lice, and thus protect the tree from these pests.

So great is the destruction of insects by birds that we may well wonder how we could exist without them. Charles Reed figures that there are five birds per acre in Massachusetts, and in this small state, 80 x 100 miles, the insectivorous birds devour 21,000 bushels of insects per day.

The Red River Valley is also 80 x 100 miles, and no doubt its bird population is as great, and the destruction of insects about the same. Now 21,000 bushels of insects, would fill an elevator 50 by 60 feet

and 70 feet high, or make a pile that would completely cover any large residence—20 car loads of insects per day put out of the way by birds of the Red River Valley.

Persuading Them to Remain

Now, you say—How are we going to get the birds to stop on their way north? And it is one of the greatest routes of bird migration in America.

Birds are like dogs, they live on friendship. They can spot a friend a field away. If you have bird houses they know you mean business. They will do anything to get away from their enemies—the hawks, the owls, the crows, the squirrel, the weasel, the rain, the hail, the sun. The bird-house affords protection against these enemies as does also your friendship. For birds know that hawks and crows do not come near your home, and so this is the safest place to make a nest, if safe from cats. Put up bird houses, don't ask what kind, what style, what color. Use your head, make them of wood, paint them with bark and leave them alone. Birds only want a hole sheltered from the sun. Bark brindle is their favorite color and a limb their favorite doorstep. They are birds of the air, not of houses, so don't worry over style and stuffy bird houses. Get a hole up and put some bark around it. Make it small and rustic like the tree it's in. Three bird houses are better than one; birds like company and they

like a choice. They even like a city. There are more birds nests per acre in Winnipeg than in the country. Is this because there is more food? No, because there is more protection.

How About the Crow?

Now, I hear someone asking how about the crow, the cowbird, some hawks and owls? Would you protect them? Here's where our finer judgment comes in—where discretion must supercede sentiment. The record of birds is so good, that all birds are innocent, till proved guilty. We must have evidence before passing judgment. If your poultry roost has been raided during the night by some night marauder, leaving twisted

necks on the ground, and the next evening you see a big horned owl around again—shoot him. It is now legal to do so in Manitoba. We were the last province to protect this thief. You will not shoot this big feather pillow for sport. You will only shoot when you have evidence against him. This is as it should be. If you see crows on the field picking up cutworms, leave them alone; but if they are picking up planted corn, it is a different matter.

Just now the crow is living on dead rabbits and other carrion. That's alright. In May the worms and beetles wiggle out from winter quarters and the crow feeds on them. That's alright. But in June when the young fledglings of our song birds are in the nest he takes his fill, and very early in the morning when no one is around. That's bad. We don't need to exterminate criminals but we should frighten them into good behavior. A gunshot early in the morning will frighten a lot of guilty crows into better ways of living. A ball of binder twine is all that is necessary to keep them away from your poultry yard. They won't fly under twine or tanglements. It is our duty, therefore, to keep crows in their place.

The Cowbird

Now, I am going to ask you about the cowbird. You know why it is called the cowbird. Well, what is it doing around cattle and horses? Why does it follow them and perch upon their backs? If it eats half its weight per day in horn flies, bot flies, warble flies and other animal pests, would this lessen the worry these pests are to farm animals? And if so, is it a tragedy that these birds are raised in other birds' nests? Can orphans be beneficial? You can decide this matter yourself. The cowbirds disappear from Winnipeg and round about, the end of June. Where do they go? Where are they during July? Have they migrated to where there are herds of cattle and farm stock? Are they the winged friends of tortured animals? I am asking you. We want to know. One crow does not make a season; one observation does not make a conclusion. We want to know from hundreds of observers where the cowbirds are in July and what they are doing. Their welfare and their future depends upon it. A supposed tragedy may turn out to be a blessing to insect-tortured horses and cattle, and again, it will be birds that have kept the balance of nature.



The cowbird lays her eggs in the nest of the yellow warbler, who builds another story when she discovers the intruder.



Some Holiday Suggestions

Suitable for Farm People, Described in Picture and Story



Taking a Dive into Cool Waters
(Photo sent in by Fred Kopp, Quill Lake, Sask.)

THE idea of what constitutes a good holiday differs widely with various types of people. Some like to don old clothes and go long distances into the woods or the mountains, far from the sight of any human dwelling, and there to hunt, fish or take long hikes, to build a camp fire and to cook their own meals. Others like to go to the more popular summer resorts, to beaches or hotels, where they can mingle with crowds of people all on holiday bent. Long trips by auto, train or boat are becoming increasingly popular as travel becomes cheaper and more convenient.

It is a mistake to think that holidays are not necessary or that they can only be taken by those who have plenty of money. The harder a man or woman has to work, the more necessary it is that they have a few days of relaxation and recreation during the year to maintain their mental and physical poise.

One farmer friend suggested to The Guide that his idea of a good holiday was to be able to spend a week in bed. The idea has some merit. What are some good ideas for holidays for people who live on the farm? On this page we publish an article describing a way of taking a holiday even though staying at home. If you have something else to suggest, turn to the contest announced at the close of this article.

Heart's Desire

A True Story of a Summer Vacation of a Farm Family—By Marilla R. Whitmore

DURING the winter of 1915, my husband and I moved into Winnipeg so as to be near the Children's Hospital, where our baby was receiving treatment for a well-developed case of rickets. The day before Christmas word was received over the phone that our farm home and all its contents had been destroyed by fire. This was indeed a sad blow to us, but, trying to look on the bright side, we decided that it was lucky that we were not in the house when it burned, and were as cheerful as possible over our loss.

The winter passed, and in March the doctor told me that he had done all that could be done for the baby; that proper feeding, fresh air and lots of sunshine should complete the cure. He even suggested that I take the child to the coast, so it would get the benefit of salt air and warm beach sand. This seemed too great an undertaking, for the next boy was scarcely more than a baby, being but a year older, and the journey too long to take alone with young children. I finally decided to go back to the country and live in a neigh-

boring house while the new farm house was being built.

Work on the new house progressed slowly, and it looked as if the house would not be habitable until early fall. The farm was a large one and it seemed that I was alone most of the time, as my husband hurried away early and worked until late evening.

One evening, as we were coming from town with our mail, a gypsy caravan passed us. Out of various holes in the torn canvas saucy faces peeped at us. Those children were so brown and healthy looking that it made me sad to contrast them with my own pale-faced boys.

"Wouldn't it be a lark to live like that, Bert?" I asked my husband. "The boys would get strong then, for those little children look so husky and happy."

"Well," he replied, thoughtfully, "I don't see why you can't if you like. There is an old truck on the farm, if you remember, the one Grant & Co. gave me last year, and some kind of a house could be built on those wheels, and then we could move where we pleased. As we don't want to live just like gypsies we could make it of boards and screen it well, then the mosquitoes and flies would not bother."

We Build a Summer Home

Haste was made to reach the home and take measurements, then to compute the amount of lumber, roofing and screen needed for the new house on wheels. The next morning, bright and early, teams were on the way to Marquette to bring out the necessary material, and before night they were back and work was commenced upon the building. Soon a smooth, well-laid floor was on the wheels.

The floor once laid the house seemed to spring up like magic and in less than two days it was completed. Along one side and one end screen was used for windows, the windows being made by nailing ordinary width screen on to openings made by sawing out the boards. A beading around the screen made the work neat. The boards that were removed were made into a flap, which was hinged to the upper side of the opening, making an awning when the sun was too bright. These flaps were so constructed that they could be lowered and tightly closed in cold, wet or windy weather.

A screened door in the front of the house opened on to a movable porch, said porch being moved into the house when we were on the road. The porch had to be moved so the team could be hitched to the cabin. On the very

hottest days the house was as cool and airy as a tent, as the three sides had screened openings.

Besides these openings windows were placed on all sides of the walls. These windows, which were to give light in inclement weather, were fastened in securely and could not be raised, for during stormy weather enough fresh air came through cracks and knot-holes without opening the windows.

The inside of our new home was a model of built-in completeness. In one corner stood a small homesteader stove which had a good-sized oven in the stove-pipe. Opposite the stove was a corner cupboard, built with a dish cupboard above a working shelf and a place for pots and pans beneath. A table hinged to one side of the wall was collapsible, thus making more room for the children to play. Two cribs and a shanty folding bed, a small rocker and several stools completed our furnishings.

A Shanty Folding Bed

For the enlightenment of those who do not know how to make a shanty folding bed I might say it is constructed as follows: First secure a good strong spring and soft mattress. A shelf should be built a little longer than the spring for one side of the spring to rest upon. Legs bolted to the opposite side fold back when the bed is up. The mattress and mattress protector is tied securely to the spring with tapes or cords so when the bed is raised they cannot slip down. The bed is then made up as usual with plenty of warm blankets.

When the bed is up and fastened with an ordinary screen door hook to a shelf built just above where the spring came, it is out of the way in day-time, but still can be made up in a moment by unhooking the hook and lowering the spring. Bright colored cretonne curtains are fastened to the upper shelf to hide the bed and keep the dust out as well. The shelf is a very handy place to keep books and other articles. The cretonne used was for crib spreads, window drapes and various odd cushions. In making such a bed be sure and have the legs bolted on securely, and do not do as we did with the first folding bed we made. For some reason or other the bolts had not been fastened tight and during the night the bed collapsed, rolling us out on to the floor.

There was even room in the house for a tiny corner wardrobe with a shelf above it for hats and caps. A cretonne curtain of the same pattern as the other curtains was used for a door, as there was not space enough for a real door. Later on two cretonne



Long trips by auto are becoming increasingly popular holiday ideas

covered boxes that fitted under the crib were made. These boxes held extra clothing for the children as well as their toys, which otherwise would have cluttered up the wee house. The floor was painted with a dull finish brown, while all the tables and cupboards were given several coats of white paint. Green trimmed with white made an attractive finish for the outside. Flower boxes fastened securely under the long screened windows were painted white as well and added to the appearance of our home.

Naming the New Home

Just before the paint pot was put away my husband remarked, "Now you have your gypsy van, what are you going to call it?" "I will call it 'Heart's Desire,'" I answered, "for I have wished for a home for ourselves for a long time." In large letters Heart's Desire appeared over the doorway.

May 1, saw us located in Heart's Desire and we stayed in it until the 20th of December, spending the happiest summer I have ever spent. The first location was under a huge elm tree, not far from a long hedge of lilacs. I can smell those lilacs yet and hear the whip-poor-will calling from his perch on the fallen chimney of the old house.

Midsummer found the house moved to the banks of the Assiniboine river, which ran along the boundary of our farm. Here a big sand-bar made an ideal bathing beach for the little ones, where they played for hours, anchored to trees by long ropes fastened to leather belts which were around their waists. Here they absorbed fresh air and sunshine galore and grew and grew as if they would never stop. And such prodigious amounts of porridge as those children devoured and what bowls of bread and milk. In fact, the open air seemed to do us all a world of good. Farther down the sand-bar a spring-board was put into place. Here, with a canoe, the grown-ups spent the cool evenings, while the babies slumbered sweetly inside.

The third move was to a farm four miles distance, which was owned and operated by us. First Bert tried "commuting," as he called it, but it was too far to go after the day's work in the field and the cold lunches did not agree with him, so it was decided that Heart's Desire must move to the lower farm.

What fun it was to move along the highway. Passing motorists and teamsters stopped, stared, then hailed us gleefully, asking "What are you doing?" "Where are you going?" "Do you always live in that house?" and many other questions. In an hour we were located in a grove not far from the highway itself, and while here we had many visitors, mostly from the city. In this way we had news from



A basket picnic is an event which every member of the family enjoys

Continued on Page 18

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Meals for Hot Days

Summer Menus Easily Prepared—Classes of Food to be Included—
By Margaret M. Speechly

ALTHOUGH the days are broiling hot the family demands three meals a day—and rightly, too, for even if the thermometer soars, the human machine must be kept in good working order. However, the kind of food needed and relished is different from that of winter. With a garden containing vegetables and small fruits there is little difficulty in providing plenty of variety in the diet.

The first step in saving labor and time is to sit down with pencil and paper and to draw up the menus for a week. This is particularly necessary in hot weather, because it allows "doubling up" in cooking so that the kitchen fire will not be lit one hour longer than necessary. The suggested menus below were worked out with this idea in mind.

In planning the meals at any season of the year it is necessary to keep in mind the various classes of foods which make up a balanced ration.

Choose From These Classes

1. Vegetables and fruits are particularly useful because they furnish minerals, vitamins, bulk and roughage, flavor, and also tend to keep the blood from becoming acid. Leaves, such as lettuce, dandelion greens, spinach and young beet tops are particularly valuable—so are tomatoes. All other garden stuffs should be widely used in the warm weather. Since that it has been proved possible to grow one's own strawberries on the prairie, raspberries, currants, crab apples and other fruits, plenty of them should be eaten.

2. Protein, or muscle-building and repairing foods such as milk, eggs, cheese, fowl, fish and meats, are essential for those working hard. However, it is a mistake to serve meat too often for any of the other protein foods mentioned are just as efficient as meat and are preferable when the hot days are upon us.

3. Cereal foods are necessary to provide energy. Flour, porridge, bread, biscuits, crackers, pancakes, muffins, rice and potatoes belong to this class. Whole grains and flours made from them are greatly to be preferred to finely-bolted wheat flours.

4. Sweets also yield up energy in the body as well as heat so should be taken in moderate amount. In this class belong some desserts, some cakes, candies, sugar, jams, jellies, molasses, honey, maple sugar and maple syrup.

5. Fats and foods containing them

in large proportions should be limited in summer, but deserve a place in a well-balanced ration. Butter, cream and lard are practically all fat, while bacon, fat pork, nuts and pastry contain large amounts of it.

6. Water is an important food because two-thirds of body solids and four-fifths of the blood are water. In hot weather, particularly, large amounts are needed in order that the body may be cooled by perspiration. Fruit beverages are delightful for warm weather.

Do Not Serve Heavy Foods

In planning meals for the hottest part of the year it is well to decrease the quantities of pork, pastry, oatmeal, rich cakes, and other heavy foods. Milk, eggs, fowl, fish, beef, veal or mutton, are more suitable for summer than pork, while junkets, custards and gelatin desserts are preferable to pastry and rich puddings.

Since the advent of cold pack canning, much greater variety has been made possible not only in garden stuffs but in meats, fowl and fish. In the accompanying menus the canned foods mentioned are all put up at home. The entire set of meals is merely suggestive and can be altered to suit the tastes of each family and the supplies available. Bread, butter, and tea or coffee have been omitted to save space. The whole idea in these plans is to save labor and time.

For instance, on Saturday morning, as early as possible, enough cake, cookies and drop-cakes to last the whole week are baked, and when cool are stored in crocks or air-tight tins. Cold canned fowl is on the list for dinner, so that the oven can be left free for baking, but if you desire, a roast for Saturday and Sunday can be cooked. While the stove is going, let the tongue simmer if you intend to have it for the next day. Also make the aspic jelly from the stock on Saturday. Enough potatoes are cooked to last two days. Tea biscuits for supper and muffins for breakfast the day after can also be baked on Saturday. When the oven is cooling down, the custard for Sunday may be put in. Beans need only to be re-heated and buttered if prepared the day previous. When making the white sauce for the carrots use double quantities so that there will be enough for Sunday's potatoes. In fact, it is a real saving of labor to make up a couple of quarts of

Continued on Page 25

HOT WEATHER MENUS			
Day	Breakfast	Dinner	Supper
SATURDAY— (Preparations for Sunday).	Wheat cereal Omelette Stewed rhubarb	Canned fowl on lettuce Boiled potatoes Creamed carrots Tapioca pudding	Salad of hard-cooked eggs, carrots and lettuce Canned or fresh raspberries Tea biscuits
SUNDAY— (No cooking)	Oranges or bananas Creamed fish Bran muffins Jelly or jam	Jellied tongue Buttered beans Creamed potatoes Baked custard Cake	Salad of cheese, beans and lettuce Fresh or canned strawberries Cookies
MONDAY— (Preparations for Tuesday)	Oatmeal Cheese Fondue Dried apricots	Boiled ham or beef Mashed potatoes Spinach or tomatoes Cottage pudding Lemon sauce	Salad of spinach, potatoes, rest of tongue or fish Ice cream with blueberries Cake
TUESDAY— (Washing)	Cornmeal porridge Boiled eggs Fresh or canned fruit	Cold meat Re-heated potatoes Cold beets with vinegar Blanc mange Fresh or canned fruit	Salad of lettuce, onions, radishes, and stuffed eggs Jellied fruit Drop-cakes
WEDNESDAY— (Ironing)	Wheat cereal Bacon Prunes	Roast beef or mutton Baked potatoes Asparagus or peas Bread pudding	Salad of peas, lettuce, tomatoes and cheese Stewed rhubarb Cookies
THURSDAY—	Oatmeal Scrambled eggs Marmalade	Sliced beef in gravy Boiled potatoes Cauliflower or Brussels Sprouts Fruit shortcake	Jellied vegetable salad Dried apricots Drop-cakes
FRIDAY—	Wheat cereal Creamed chicken Whole wheat muffins Stewed figs	Cold meat Scalloped potatoes Young beet tops or Dandelion greens Fruit snow or whip	Chicken salad Canned or fresh fruit Cookies

NOTE.—In these menus bread, butter and beverages have been omitted to save space. It is understood that they are included in every menu.

Modern Pioneering

Calls for Courage for Those Not Accustomed to It—Entails Heartache and Hard Work—By Kathleen M. Strange

WHEN I speak of my early experiences on our Alberta farm as "pioneering" experiences, my good neighbors smile tolerantly as their memories conjure up the four brief years that I have spent in their midst. For all and more of that time most of these good people have known the comparative luxury of comfortable homes, telephones, rural mail delivery, transportation facilities, automobiles, and so forth. The word pioneering brings to their minds, and very rightly too, a picture of existence in the West as it was thirty and forty years ago, when many of them first settled in this part of the country, lured here by the bright gleam of distant fields.

They see a picture of miles of unfenced rolling prairie, over which roamed at free range the first herds of strong, vital cattle, taking possession of the buffalo hunting grounds; the slowly-moving oxen which helped to break the virgin soil; the first bachelor homesteaders in their little sod houses or rough log shacks, men who came armed, most of them, with nothing much more substantial than courage and stout optimism with which to face the elements of a new country and a new life. They see with the eyes of memory the long, weary trails that led to the distant towns—some of those towns fifty, sixty or more miles away—which were their only link with civilization. Entering into the picture come the faces of the first women settlers, those courageous spirits who faced unspeakable hardships and toil, bringing their children into the world without the care of doctor or nurse, and raising them to strong and worthy maturity without facilities for proper education or medical supervision such as our modern life, even in the country, provides.

Different From Early Days

It is a different picture of pioneering that I see, for during the years since those early days an enormous advance has been made. The slow oxen have given place to horses and tractors, the inadequate shacks to well-built frame houses, the long, weary trails are criss-crossed with railroad tracks, cities and towns have sprung up at not too infrequent distances from each other. To the country-born woman, coming into the West these days, there is very little of the element of pioneering to be found. But to the gently-nurtured city girl, whose life has always run smoothly in well-regulated effortless channels, the leap into a life of often crude realities is a tremendous shock. Having "to do without" is as hard a proposition as "never having had," and it is the "doing without" that I would designate "modern pioneering."

My home in the city had been one, not exactly of luxury, but of solid comfort, set in a well-ordered, well-regulated existence. I left it to come to a life which presented to me every conceivable hardship, almost insurmountable difficulties, and a loneliness such as I had never dared to anticipate.

Five days before I had walked out of our ultra-modern California bungalow, so completely equipped with every modern labor-saving device and built-in convenience, so tastefully furnished and decorated, and the pleasant social

circle in which we moved and led an agreeable and pleasant existence—to step off at a tiny wayside station in the heart of the prairies. The very length and breadth of those rolling golden fields of grain which met my eager eyes, the great expanse of blue sky overhead, all seemed to oppress me with the enormous gulf that separated me from the life to which I had been accustomed and the life into which I was now taking my first uncertain steps.

A country-bred woman, used to the comparative isolation and loneliness of country life under almost any conditions, has no conception of what it means to come from noisy crowded city streets, bustling with alert humanity, the constant round of social life with its possibilities for recreation and amusement, for culture and refinement—all of which are so vitally a part of city life—to face a life which practically eliminates all of these things.

My farm home did not run to anything very pretentious at first. A rough frame shack and a few granaries comprised our first dwelling quarters. It is not given to many of us, who start out to farm for a living, to begin with anything more pretentious than this. In the inadequate, sweltering heat of a 14 by 20 kitchen, used for all purposes from dining-room to sleeping quarters, I learned to cook for a small army of men, to bake, and churn, and "can," often with the most inadequate tools to my hand. Right from the start came the urgent necessity for tackling routing jobs—those duties that must be performed day by day without fail at a certain time in order that the business of the farm may proceed. And when one has only "played" at housekeeping, and at that under the most ideal of conditions, these problems become as real and terrible as the problems that faced the first early women settlers.

Lack of Comforts

But hard work and lack of equipment are not all that I would label as pioneering experiences in my own case. The biggest price of all a city girl pays when she comes to live on a western farm is the giving up of the solid comforts and conveniences that modern city life provides. The well-built home, however small, with its many mechanical servants in the form of electric light and power, proper sanitation and facilities for personal cleanliness, the proximity to stores and food supplies, the possibility for rest and relaxation—all these things provided without effort. Quite a few farmers during the past ten years or so have been able to install some of these modern conveniences into their homes, but the great majority of farm women are still left to cope with the small, ill-equipped shack home, the oil lamp and water bucket, and the absolute necessity for expending energy on everything that is essential to daily existence.

An even greater "pioneering" problem to the city-bred girl is the lack of time and opportunity for the pursuit of recreation and culture. The greatest loss I sustained in this respect was the necessity for giving up those little intimate hours at the close of day which my comrade-husband and I had always endeavored to devote to the reading aloud together of good books,



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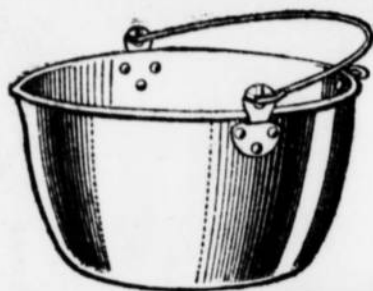
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and the discussion of mutual problems which the day had brought forth. On the farm, when the time was available, which was very seldom in those early days, the work and drudgery of the day had left us so weary, both mentally and physically, that our minds refused to function coherently, and the books and talks soon became a thing of the past. Our children, too, suffered, because as the work and responsibility increased, we found less and less time to devote to their individual care and training of body and spirit. In the city I had always endeavored to devote a certain portion of the day to reading and chatting with my boys, and personally supervising their habits of cleanliness, their choice of friends, their education and their play. On the farm I found this a gradually increasing impossibility.

I have even found that married life is dangerously apt to lose its dignity when husband and wife are thrown together, under all conditions, almost constantly during the day. In the city we had always managed to maintain separate rooms, to which either could retire in time of stress or weariness, without fear or interruption. On the farm there is little possibility for privacy for husband or wife, for parents or children, and for "boss" or hired men—at any rate, until one reaches that state of prosperity where all these existing problems can be remedied.

In my own case, however, with the growing success of our farming operations, these "pioneering" experiences are slowly becoming memories, and life is assuming normal proportions. It has meant a lot of effort and a lot of heartache, but now that I have learned to adjust myself to the new conditions of life, and some of the rougher edges have been smoothed out, I feel that I can join hands in a very real common sympathy and understanding with that earlier pioneer woman who so successfully blazed the trail.

Convenient Sewing Screen



A simple but very convenient sewing screen may be made from any boards that are around the house. Construct it as illustrated and fasten the two sections together with strong hinges and put a good catch on the outer edges so that it can be folded together. From the cross-bars hang scissors, emery bag, darning, pin cushion and other things used frequently in sewing. Drive nails from the outside in rows to serve as spool holders. Make cretonne pockets at the bottom in which to put pieces of sewing, magazines, embroidery hoops and other things. If painted or varnished this is a good looking piece of furniture that can be placed in the hall or hung up.—M. M.

A Handy Sewing Apron can be made from material of any kind and hung in the kitchen or sewing room where it can be reached immediately. On the apron sew firmly a small pin-cushion filled with pins and some needles threaded with white or black thread. Stitch a strap near the waist through which the tape line can hang. Tie shears and scissors to strong tape and sew to the belt. In a pocket keep measuring rule, chalk, thread, sewing silk, snips, hooks and eyes, and everything else frequently needed for unexpected mending. With these articles at hand no time is wasted searching for them.—Mrs. G. R. D.

When You Go Motoring

How to Dress and What to Take With You in Order to Travel Comfortably—

By Anne Deane

EVERY year letters come to my desk from perplexed readers who are planning a motor trip or a journey of some other kind. Uppermost in their minds is the problem of clothes, which after all is not such a difficult one—in fact, the simpler the outfit is the better. No matter where they are going or how they intend to get there, I invariably beg them to take as little baggage as possible. Nothing spoils a trip so much as the heavy suit-cases that must be dragged in and out whenever night-time comes. Of course it is equally annoying to be minus something necessary or to take the wrong kind of thing. The best way to avoid such happenings is to take stock of what you have on hand and then add to it as necessary. If the various items are listed, there will be little danger of anything being left at home or at the various places you stop.



An enthusiast for motoring

Starting on the outside, a heavy top coat is essential, for even in summer the evenings are often chilly and there may be a stray cool day when the extra warmth will be more than welcome. This will also protect you against rain. A small sweater or spenser that can be slipped on under a coat is very handy. For your head, nothing is nicer than a sports hat of felt or soft braid with a rolling brim. If it is stiff and large the wind is apt to suddenly lift it off. Don't forget a small hatpin. The color of the hat depends on your eyes, hair, complexion and the coat, but you will find a soft tan or brown very good as it does not show the dust. With the band of colored silk around the crown nothing could be smarter.

Hair Nets Useful

When motoring first became common, keeping hair in place used to be a real problem, but now that nearly everyone wears invisible hair nets, it has faded into insignificance. Some people still prefer veils and a number wear the nets with elastic, which go on the head before the hat. Be sure to take several of your favorite kind with you. How simple this is compared with the days when people enveloped their hats in huge silk scarves and tied them under their chins!

A pair of chamoisette gloves to match the coat is very suitable for motoring. Gauntlet style is popular. If the coat does not button up close to the neck a scarf is really necessary, for when driving the wind seems to creep in every corner. Brown or black Oxfords with lisle hose to match are the correct thing for the feet.

When motoring it is not necessary to wear your best dress—in fact it is better to leave it at home unless you expect to be present at social functions. It is becoming more and more common for people to wear sports clothes for long trips because they are so comfortable and stand harder wear than finer garments. A skirt of flannel or wool crepe (knife pleated if you are slim, or plain if you are not) is excellent, especially when put on an "under-waist" and worn with over-blouses. For the latter, silk crepes, either plain or figured, are excellent for travelling because they do not crush and are cool. A skirt of soft brown, an overblouse or jacquette of sand and a hat to tone

with them, trimmed with a blue band, is a delightful combination which does not show the dust. You will need two or three overblouses at least if you are going on a long trip.

Clothes that do not Crush

Pullover sweaters or jacquettes of knitted silk are splendid for motoring and crush still less easily than crepes. Knitted suits are popular with many people, but unless you go in for a good deal of out-of-door sport the other outfit is a better investment.

I have found a navy tricollette dress

one of the nicest things for summer travelling as it is cool, does not crush, sheds the dust and always looks smart. You can now get tricollette in various fancy weaves and designs and also in a number of colors. However, I advise you to stick to navy, brown or tan, or other shades that do not soil readily. For train or motor this cannot be beaten.

If you expect to stop at cities or other places where you may be attending social functions in the evening, it will be well

to include a frock of silk crepe or other material that packs into a small space and does not crush easily. It is not advisable to take light summer dresses which require fancy underwear. Silk stockings and slippers for evening wear or parties are a pleasant change from Oxfords.

With regard to underwear, let it be as simple as possible. Costume-slips of silk, which are best with the loose dresses which so many girls and women are wearing now, do away with undershirts and camisoles. Teddies or envelope chemises of silk are also excellent. Garments such as these are light, take up little room, are quickly washed out and need no ironing if of crepe. Habutai, fugi and raw silk are also suitable. A pair of warm bloomers are really necessary on cool days. Light-weight night-gowns, a kimono and a light pair of bedroom slippers are also necessary.

Don't Forget These

When making out your list don't forget that there are other things you will need. Cold cream, for instance, will be required to prevent your face from becoming sore when driving. Take a small tube rather than a heavy jar if you wish to save weight. Of course you cannot get along without a comb, brush, whisk, tooth brush and paste, wash cloth, nail file, hair pins, plain pins and safety pins. A small mending kit is essential. Instead of a Bible put in a small testament or prayer book. A good supply of handkerchiefs is necessary.

No-one today goes on a trip without a camera, so don't forget yours. Years hence you will be able to have your trip all over again by turning to an album.

Leave at home heavy stuff such as mirrors and other toilet accessories, all unnecessary clothing and jewelry, and start on your journey with light baggage and a still lighter heart.

The woman who drives her own car needs a few special items of clothing in case she has to do some repair work while she is motoring. A large overall dress or coat of tan drill and a pair of cotton or old leather gloves will enable her to change a car tire, oil the engine, or "get out and get under" without

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any serious damage to her travelling clothes. A little collapsible cloth or rubber hat, which can be bought quite cheaply, will be very convenient in case she has to fix the car while caught in a rain. Her "repair outfit" can be

rolled up and stored under the seat of the car and she can continue her journey, serene in thought that her out-garments are not soiled with oil or mud. It is wise to be prepared for emergencies.

The Value and Need of Paint

How It Preserves Surface of Buildings—Hints for Success in Applying It—By W. S. Cumming

THERE are very few farmers now-a-days but are convinced that it pays to keep up the appearance of their buildings. They know that one of the ways to do this is by the regular use of paint. Almost every farmer has seen instances where adjoining pieces of farm property, whose original values were exactly alike, fetch totally dissimilar prices when their owners came to sell out. One piece of property brought more money because the farmer who owned it had devoted a certain portion of his leisure time each year to the preservation of his buildings by painting them. His neighbor considered such effort as wasted time. What the paint sceptic failed to realize was that while he allowed his buildings to rot, that his neighbor was actually increasing the value of his farm because he was adding to the attractiveness and soundness of his buildings. Well-painted buildings are an economical asset.

No arbitrary time limit can be set for the repainting of the exterior of buildings, as much depends on exposure and also upon the care exercised in preparing the surface and applying the paint. This much is certain, that the danger point is reached in five and can rarely be stretched beyond seven years.

The first function of paint is to protect the lumber by preventing the elements from exercising their wearing power. If the paint on your building is worn down and the surface is becoming weatherbeaten, or if it is commencing to crack, or peel to such an extent that moisture is making its insidious progress—look out! From that time it will ultimately cost you several hundred dollars for every year you defer repainting.

When Purchasing Paints

Just a few words on the selection and purchase of painting materials. Be advised by one who has made paint and painting a life study. At no time and under no circumstance be tempted to go in for brands of paint that are cheap, for that kind is always most expensive in the long run. Bear in mind that price and value are two entirely different things, and that the price of a commodity does not necessarily reflect its true value. The best way to judge the value of paint is to estimate the number of years of service it will render. It is an established fact that the standard reliable brands of paint, of which there are many on the market, will outlast by a number of years any of the so-called cheap or bargain paints.

Standard brands of ready-mixed paints are always to be preferred, because they are compounded on scientific lines and ground and mixed to a fineness and uniformity, by machinery, that cannot possibly be attained by hand. At all costs avoid using dry colors, or ochres, as they are popularly called, mixed with oil. Dry colors can never be mixed without first being ground in oil by machinery. Their common use has led to more paint troubles than any other item.

Painting Old Siding

In painting old siding, first of all select dry weather for the painting operation. See that all surfaces are free from frost or moisture before applying the paint. If the old surface is weather-beaten or sealy, it should be gone over thoroughly with a wire brush or a coarse grade of sandpaper—about No. 2 will do very well. All exposed knots should be scraped and receive a touch of shellac, which should not be spread beyond the knot any more than can be helped. Included in the proper preparation of the surface is the care of all sash putty. Loose putty means rotting sashes. While going along the siding, take each window in turn and give it a thorough over-hauling. A putty knife carried in the pocket of the painter's

overalls will enable him to use it to rip out all loose putty before re-puttying. If the putty bed is bare it should first receive a coat of paint, and this should be allowed to dry before the vacant parts are puttied.

Factors in Successful Painting

Three main essentials that lead to good results in painting are: first, sufficient paint to satisfy the surface and seal it against moisture; second, proper thinning out of the paint for the first coat so that it will sink well into and take proper hold of the old surface; third, the thorough brushing out of the paint so that it is well brushed into as well as on to the wood.

A building that has stood from five to seven years without repainting will certainly need two coats. The first coat should consist of a good brand of ready mixed paint, of the desired shade, thoroughly stirred up, and to which has been added about one quart of raw linseed oil and one pint of turpentine to each gallon of paint. The paint should be applied liberally on the first coat, but it should also be well worked into the surface with the brush. The second coat should be applied straight as the manufacturer supplies it. It should be fairly liberally applied and well spread out.

On surfaces that are very old, dried out and weatherbeaten, it is advisable to double the quantity of thinners for the coat and to apply three coats instead of two. Where this is done the second coat can also be thinned with advantage to the surface. For this coat I would advise a reduction of three pints of turpentine and one pint of linseed oil. The third coat should, of course, be applied straight.

It is, indeed, surprising the number of amateur painters that fall down on their work because they don't know how to stir up a gallon of paint properly. The sealed cover should be cut completely from the can of paint. Then pour off some of the liquid, on the top, into another vessel so as to allow plenty of stirring room without splashing over the sides of the can. Cut a nice stirring paddle from a packing case or any handy box. The paddle can be of any thickness at the handle end that allows for a proper grasp, but it should not be more than a quarter of an inch thick at the blade. It should be at least two inches in width and about 26 to 30 inches in length. Such a paddle will give the painter a good leverage. The paint should be well stirred up from the bottom of the can, using a circular stroke with an upward motion at the end of each turn. When the pigment has been well stirred up from the bottom of the can, pour back the remaining liquid, stir up again and then get a perfect mix by pouring the paint backward and forward several times from one bucket to another. This may seem, to some, like a lot of trouble, but it is really very simple and it will add immeasurably to the success of the finished job.

The Importance of the Roof

If it is a sure thing that lack of paint leads to rapid deterioration of siding, it is doubly sure in reference to shingled roofs. On account of its more exposed position and the thinness and the porousness of the shingles, the roof is subject to more rapid decay than the remainder of the exterior of the building. If it is properly treated in time it will mean a real saving of money to the owner, for the price of ten gallons of shingle stain or paint is only a mite compared to the cost of re-shingling.

Not much can be said about roof painting as far as the application or method is concerned. There are two methods of finishing an old roof. One is by using shingle stain and the other by applying one or two coats of the

Continued on Page 24

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Reform in the Kitchen

Convenience Not a Matter of Money—Improvements Anyone Can Make—

By Margaret M. Speechly

FORTUNATELY for most of us, convenience in the kitchen is not solely a matter of finance. While waiting for better times to bring a water system and electric lights, much can be done to make the workshop a more efficient place. The first thing to do is to re-arrange the main pieces of equipment so that you can get through the day's work without undue waste of energy. If you have not already seen Reducing Kitchen Mileage, in The Guide, of May 14, let me urge you to read it right away, for it shows how one woman and her husband reformed an almost hopeless kitchen.

While it is necessary to have a convenient workshop at all times, it is more essential in the busiest season than at any other. If you re-arrange the equipment and make other improvements harvest will lose some of its terrors. In the first place have you good light or is your kitchen dark and depressing? You will be surprised at the difference in your feelings if the walls and trim are finished in a soft yellow, buff or soft green. With cheerful curtains of gingham or chambray, or even cheesecloth, the room will take on an entirely new appearance. Here is a point worth while considering. A room finished in a light color takes fewer lamps to light it. If you can eliminate one lamp, think of all the cleaning you will save in the course of a year! Is the light good at night or does the lamp hang in the centre and cast a shadow as you work at the stove or table? Why not put a shelf in various locations and have a movable lamp with a reflector, so that the work can be done more quickly? Nothing is more depressing than a gloomy room.

Good Ventilation

An extra window cut in one of the walls may improve the ventilation. Many a woman gets sick and tired of the odor of cooking and needs good air currents to carry away the last traces of yesterday's onions or cabbage. Poor ventilation means an accumulation of steam which is a disadvantage in itself, for over-moist air is very tiring. A screened porch on which vegetables can be prepared, does much to increase a housewife's efficiency. Of course, screened doors and windows are an absolute necessity in every house, for working in a room buzzing with flies is most disheartening.

So much for the room itself. If you cannot have commercial labor-saving devices, why not make your own? A dumb waiter saves trips to the cellar, a wheel-tray eliminates unnecessary steps to the dining-room, kitchen cabinets and convenient work tables cut kitchen work in half, stools relieve tired feet, ironing boards and drying racks simplify laundry work, built-in wood boxes keep out the dirt—all these ideas and many more have appeared in The Guide, and can easily be duplicated by any home carpenter.

One of the most important things in a convenient kitchen is the grouping of utensils. Do you keep the salt and pepper on a shelf near the stove, or do you walk eight feet across to the cabinet every time seasoning is needed? Where does the teapot stand—near the stove or in the pantry at the other end of the room? Try putting up a shelf or cupboard near the stove and keep in it seasonings, flour-dredges, a colander or strainer, potato-masher and ricer, skimmers, egg slicer, a quart measure, poaching rings, toaster, match-box, teapot, tea, coffee-pot and coffee, and any other things you use there frequently. A cupboard or shelves for

pots, and racks for pan-lids, are well worth a place near the range. If the oven-cloths hang nearby, many steps are saved.

Convenient Grouping

The arrangement of utensils employed in mixing is also important. Many women like a rack built over their work table on which they can hang mixing spoons, measuring cups, sifters, pastry brush, egg beaters, whisks, and other things needed frequently. If dish-washing and the preparation of vegetables are done at the table, vegetable brushes and a dish-mop are also hung on the rack. Underneath the table they have shallow drawers built in for holding knives, cutters, scissors, spatula, butcher knife, apple-corer and other implements used in cooking. Underneath the shallow drawers deep, metal-lined drawers are sometimes installed in order to save running to the

pantry when flour or sugar is needed. A built-in kitchen cabinet is a boon to any housewife, and helps to conserve her precious energy.

One very important thing about the working surfaces in a kitchen is their height. Nothing can so quickly rob a woman of a youthful figure as working at tables, cabinets or a sink that are too low. As a rule these things are made to standard measurements, with the result that round shoulders, tired backs, weary legs and aching feet tell the story of wrong heights. If a table is too high it is easy to cut off an inch or two, and if it is too low it is not hard to adjust it to the right height. Sometimes the addition of ball-bearing casters does the trick, but on other tables it is necessary to nail on blocks of wood. Don't forget the casters because they save a lot of strength, as the table can be moved anywhere with little effort.

Adjusting the Height

Owing to the variations in height and arm length, no definite figures will suit every woman. However, it is a good plan to have a table or cabinet eight inches below the elbow. This enables you to stand erect with the weight of the body on the ball of the feet, the shoulders back and chest out. Notice the difference between working in this position and in the old, unnatural, back-breaking way.

Sinks are nearly always installed far too low for the woman of average height, with the result that she has to bend over when washing dishes. If having one put in, insist upon it being adjusted to the needs of the tallest person who will be working at it. A platform can be made for anyone who is very short. In order to get the right height stand erect and have the sink raised until you can easily touch the bottom without bending. It's the bottom that is the most important because it is there that your dishpan sits. If you possess a sink already, it can be raised with comparatively little trouble.

One thing which is most important in any kitchen is a good floor covering. Linoleum, inlaid preferably, is an excellent investment for it is comfortable to stand on and is infinitely easier to keep clean than boards which must be scrubbed.

These are only a few of the reforms that can well be effected in many kitchens—you can think of lots of others. On the whole, we women have been inclined to look upon an inconvenient workshop as past redemption, and have given too little thought to making things easier for ourselves.



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The Talisman

Which Helped a Country Boy to Make a Success of Life—

By Margaret Phillips

JOHN Allison was just sixteen years old, a tall, awkward, shy youth, as gloriously alive as a young colt, a fearless rider, and wonderfully strong. He had only one great drawback. His father said it didn't matter. His mother said, it was just his youth, he would outgrow it. John felt it was something he would never overcome, that it was bound to make his future life a misery. It was his shyness. He was terribly afraid of people, especially girls and women. So great was his fear of meeting strangers that the family debated whether it was worth while for him to go on with his education. He was not planning to become a farmer. His two brothers, Alex. and Henry, were enough at home, anyway. Knowing all this, his uncle in Chicago, had sent them money for his further education with the idea that he would make an excellent doctor.

John had taken grade nine in their own country school a year ago. He was to go to town this June to write off his grade ten, and after that he must make his step off into the world alone, or lose his chance from his uncle.

With all his heart, John wanted to be a doctor. He had always loved taking care of sick animals. In fact, his father said he had a real knack in handling them. They never were afraid of him, he was so gentle and kindly.

If only he could get over his fear of people. It paralyzed him, so he couldn't think, he couldn't talk. He was a "perfect stupid," the girls said.

John and his uncle were good chums and John had written his uncle, and in reply had come the letter that made life new and easy for him. No one saw that letter. John kept its contents secret. But even the home folks saw that he had found the key to his difficulty.

"What was in the letter, John," his father asked. John only grinned in reply. It was his secret and he did not want to talk about it.

Just the same he kept it in his mind all the time and results were soon apparent to all his friends. His shyness was disappearing like mist before the rising sun. His first real test came when a maiden aunt of his father's came to visit them. The children had always been afraid of Aunt Emma and avoided her as much as possible. Not so, John, on this visit. He stayed out in the barn long enough to read one more of his uncle's advice, then with apparent confidence and lack of self-consciousness, he strode into "the lion's den" and put it to the test. The family didn't hear the conversation but they were surprised when they heard John roar with laughter and the old lady chuckle over something she was telling him. It seemed no time till they were the best of friends.

Then there was the day the minister and his wife came for dinner. Generally this was a very prim and correct occasion. Not so with John. He and the minister had time for a small chat while they put the horses in the barn. Then they came into the house as if they had a pleasant secret between them. These two encounters gave John courage. He went to a festival with his brothers where he met several strangers, and tried out his talisman on many whom he met. It seemed to work surprisingly well.

Coming home his brothers tried to find out what had changed him so, but he wouldn't tell them. To keep his courage, he must keep his secret.

So the days went by, the time came for him to write off his examination, and he went off to town and went through the ordeal with apparent ease. He was no longer afraid of people, nor afraid of the world. This confidence helped him to put down on paper the answers that successfully passed him.

Then when September came, he felt only gladness in the opportunities ahead as he packed his trunk for the

year's education away from home. Always he followed out his uncle's advice, and two things soon marked him above his fellows in his classes. The first was that he had many real friends, the second was that he was spoken of as the best-read man in his class. He seemed to know something about any topic that was discussed.

But he never told anyone of his talisman. Constant practice, using it, made it almost second nature to him. Years after, when he was a successful doctor, well established in a big city, his wife, found, when tidying his desk for him one day, an old dog-eared notebook. "Shall I destroy this, John?" she asked. "It looks awfully old!" John glanced up from his evening paper, "Well, I declare! If that isn't my old college note-book. No, don't destroy it. It contains the secret of my success. You can read it through."

His wife glanced through its pages. "I can't see anything wonderful in this," she answered. "Here's a page headed Bees—that reads, 'Aunt Emma says that trees on the east side of the house please them most. How to prevent losing a swarm—' and here's a page on English politics, and here's one on golf—and this one is on painting a house." Dr. John Allison just glanced up again and smiled, and said, "It seems nonsense to you, no doubt, but they were the foundation stones in a boy's career."

"How?"
"Turn to the back of the book and read the old letter pasted in there. I read it so much I wore it out, so pasted it in there to keep it." "It's signed 'Uncle Ted.'"

John looked at her with a queer twist in one corner of his mouth, "Yes, and you're the first one beside myself that has ever read it. I used to call it my talisman. It sure was precious to me when first I got it."

Taking the little book to the window that she might decipher the faded hand-writing, the doctor's wife read this little last page of an old letter.

"—you say you are shy, boy, well, work your way out of it. The first rule for this is, be a sympathetic listener. Listen to what the other person is saying to you. Get interested in it. Let him see you are interested in his talk. Everyone has some one thing they like to talk about to a friend who really cares to hear about it. Maybe it is a hobby, how to grow sunflowers, or how to shoe a horse, or paint a house. If you'll listen to them they'll tell you all about it, sooner or later. Have in the background of your mind these facts. This is God's universe. It is made on a gigantic plan—in which each has his own little part to do. We are fitted to our part and no one can do it as well as we can. It is God's request of us. What is true of us, is true of every one you meet. We are all just agents of God, each doing different parts of a great whole. Then we must be comrades, each and all of us. Maybe this friend you meet is lonesome, on his way through life. Listen to his talk, be a comrade. Age makes no distinction. Be a comrade. Try these ideas, John, and the world is your friend. Uncle Ted."

"That's a wonderful letter," his wife said, "Now tell me how the note-book explains itself."

"That's simple, too," said John, holding out his hand for it, then turning over its yellowed pages with a reminiscent smile, "You see, to listen sympathetically, one has to know something; one has to be fairly well informed, to appear intelligent. So I made it the rule, each night to jot down any information anyone gave me during the day. So much real experience is never put in books and yet it is valuable knowledge about ordinary things. It helped me to listen and to talk later on."

"Did it really? Was that how you came to know so many odd facts about everything?"

"No, that wasn't all, that was just the starting point. I bought an old

second-hand encyclopedia, and I spent some hours in the research room of the library. I made it my hobby to look up any subject we had talked about and try and learn a few facts more about it so when I next met that person I could talk on the subject that interested him. It was a good idea for a young fellow, kept me busy and interested in lots of strange things."

"Your uncle must have been a fine old man?"

"Yes, he was. I carried his letter in my pocket for years, and whenever I felt afraid of a person I would say to myself: 'Let them talk, listen and try to understand their viewpoint. Be a comrade. We are all fellow travelers through life.'"



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My Canning Budget

Systematic Planning in Advance—Health of Family Improved—
By Marion Hughes

UNTIL the last couple of years my canning was not done in the most systematic manner—that is with regard to amounts. The result was that we used to have too much of some things of which the family became tired, or we ran out of the favorites far too soon. It never occurred to me to adjust things until I heard an extension lecturer explain how to make a canning budget early in the season. I confess I was tempted to stay at home that evening because it was wash-day, but eventually decided to go and very glad I was afterwards.

The expert reminded us that budgets don't deal with money alone, but with time, with clothing and with lives, and that it isn't difficult to budget the fruit and vegetables for the season when fresh stuff is not available. She explained very clearly that a budget prevents a shortage or an overplus and drew our attention to the fact that it need only be made out for eight months or 35 weeks, as very little canned material is needed when the garden is in full swing.

Quantities for Each Day

In her address she drew our attention to the fact that a family of five or six needs a quart of vegetables each day beside dried varieties and stored products such as cabbage, onions, turnips, parsnips, carrots and potatoes. As for fruits, she said a quart jar is necessary each day in addition to apples, oranges, bananas, lemons or dried fruits. Of course she explained that only one kind was selected from those just mentioned.

It seemed quite a bit to us at the time, but the lecturer explained that the amounts given are not any more than we need to keep our systems in good condition through the winter months. It seems that fruits and vegetables help to keep the blood pure and to counteract acidity caused by eating such necessary foods as white bread, cake, candy, meat, fowl and fish. They also are valuable because they provide the bulk necessary to ensure good elimination. Foods, such as meats, eggs, fish, starches, sweets, are so largely absorbed that they tend to produce constipation. The expert said that boils in the spring and spotty complexions were usually a sign that people ate too little of garden stuffs.

This appealed to me particularly, because nearly every spring dad and the boys used to have bad outbreaks of boils and suffered quite a lot. My own complexion never used to be very clear and at times was spotty, so I decided, not only on account of appearances but also to save the discomfort and bother of fomenting boils, I would try increasing the amounts of canned garden products.

The result of my planning beforehand is given in the accompanying table, but I shall also offer a few explanations to show why certain calculations were made. According to the lecturer, tomatoes come first, because they are a particularly good source of vitamins and minerals. She said two quarts a week are essential and more should be added if oranges cannot be obtained occasionally.

Excellent Blood Purifiers

The expert told us that we should put greater value upon greens, such as

spinach, young beet tops or chard and should serve them twice a week. I followed her advice and believe them to be excellent blood purifiers. So are the vegetables in the next division of which we use three quarts a week. Besides these we use cabbage, turnips, squash, parsnips, beets, potatoes, carrots and dried beans as necessary. Before the canning budget was made we used to have vegetables only once a day, but now we always have them for supper in the form of scallops, creamed dishes or salads. This is an excellent way of using up left-overs and is very popular in our family.

Going by the amounts advised by the lecturer I allow a quart of canned fruit every day. We grow all our own small fruits and also use wild varieties, so do not have to invest any cash in such things as pears, peaches and plums. However, they are nice if you can afford them and can easily be added to the list. Beside these we use a good deal of prunes, dried apricots, apples and peaches. In the winter we get fresh apples and when possible oranges or bananas.

I also budget my jellies, jams, marmalades, fruit butters, pickles and relishes, so that I may have enough for the whole season. I allow six glasses a week of the former and two jars of pickles and relishes. My fruit butters are really a by-product of jelly-making, for when the pulp is cooked down and spiced the result is delicious. Jellies, jams and butters are very popular in our family for breakfasts, lunches, picnics and as fillings for cakes. Every year I give away a number of glasses of these and also some of my favorite relishes. I find that city friends especially like them better at Christmas time than anything else. In making a budget it is a good idea to allow for extras such as these.

Save Money and Time

When I figured out this budget I reckoned on a family of five adults, my husband, three grown sons and myself, but if you have younger children you can plan accordingly. Two children of three and five years could be considered as one adult. In making my estimates I took into consideration the likes and dislikes of the family, for it would be foolishness to can stuff they would never touch. They are just as pleased with the results as I am and really have enjoyed better health during the last two years than they have done for a long time. I admit that we were in the habit of spending money on tonics and laxatives and often indulged in the old-fashioned molasses and sulphur in the spring. This is now a matter of past history and I put it down to the canning budget. Someone may suggest that the increased amounts canned mean more work, but I find that in the end time is saved. When busy doing other jobs or if unexpected visitors arrive I have no worries as I can turn to my cellar shelves to provide substantial meals. Friends who pay us long visits often remark that there is no monotony about our meals and I explain that this is due to the canning budget. Of course I can meat, fowl and fish in the spring and so have plenty of food on hand.

A Canning Budget for Five Adults

PRODUCT	SERVE	AMOUNT TO CAN
Tomatoes	Twice a week	70 quarts for 35 weeks
Greens	Twice a week	70 quarts for 35 weeks
Peas Beans Corn Cauliflower Brussels Sprouts Asparagus	Three quarts from this group for each week	105 quarts for 35 weeks
Raspberries Gooseberries Strawberries Blueberries Rhubarb Wild Plums Crabapples	Seven quarts from this group for each week	245 quarts for 35 weeks
Jams Jellies Marmalade Fruit Butter	Five glasses a week	185 glasses for 35 weeks
Pickles Relishes	Two jars a week	70 jars for 35 weeks

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509

Some Holiday Suggestions

Continued from Page 9

the city and made many a pleasant acquaintance.

In no time at all the summer passed, and harvest and threshing were upon us. When the threshing time came I was feeling a little blue, for I knew the threshing machine would soon be leaving and my husband with it. "I hate to see you go away threshing, Bert," I said, "for we have had such a good time camping around this summer." "In that event," he answered cheerfully, "Heart's Desire goes threshing too."

As the machine went to neighboring farms we were allowed to camp where we wished, and by camping near the different houses time passed quickly, for we were in the midst of things. Extra help was always welcomed at threshing time by the busy farm women, if it were only taking charge of small children and keeping them amused and out of harm's way in the shanty. When the children were in bed at night the men would be coming in for supper, so extra helpers in the kitchen were thankfully received.

Thus passed the threshing season and new friends, as well as true friends, made in this way, friends that helped cheer and brighten the long winter to come. The plowing was all finished and freeze-up near; still we lingered in our camp, which now was pulled up near the front veranda of the new farm house. While living and sleeping in Heart's Desire there were many minutes that could be spent getting the interior of the new house ready for the winter.

One cold morning we arose to find the water-pail frozen to the bottom. "Come on kids, I say it is time to move into winter quarters," Daddy called out, and grabbing the older boy he wrapped him in quilts and ran for the house. Picking up the younger boy I followed. What different looking children they were, to be sure, from the pale-faced chaps of the spring before. Brown, rosy and full of life, the summer in the big out-of-doors had worked wonders. All the medicine in the world or trips to the coast could not have done any better.

Although that was some nine years ago, Heart's Desire is still a part of our equipment and each summer sees us established in it. In 1918, the big farms were sold and we moved away thinking never to return. Unknown to me Heart's Desire was stored away at a neighbor's farm, for, as my better half put it, "I just had an inkling that we would come back to Manitoba some day and I could not bear to see strangers own Heart's Desire."

Still With Us

Sure enough we did come back, for the prairies call, as anyone having lived on them knows; you just have to come back. We re-located on a smaller farm. Now we do not move camp so often, and the only changes made in Heart's Desire is that there is another shanty folding-bed added while one crib was left for the new brother to occupy. He takes as kindly to camp life as did the other two, and, if anything, loves it better, for when the sun sinks low at night he begins to beg, "Come on now, let's go home, let's go home to Heart's Desire, right now."

As the older boys are interested in hunting and fishing, a few days' vacation will be spent camping at Lake Manitoba this year. The lake is but ten miles distant and the wheels as strong as ever under Heart's Desire. A good share of the fun is in camping along the way when we go for a holiday, for we travel along in a leisurely fashion, camping in any likely looking spot.

We have talked many times of papering Heart's Desire inside and out and making it snug for a winter trip to the north where big game abounds. We will surely go some day, and as houses are few and far between as well as pretty well occupied we can put our own house on sleighs and have our own camp while in the woods. At the same time there will be lots of room to bring back all the moose, elk, timber wolves and grizzly bear the boys are sure they will kill when they go north, big game hunting.

Camping out in comfortable lake-side cottages, in tents, or in automobiles, sleeping out in bags under the stars, all these have their pleasures at times, but for a gay, free, happy-go-lucky existence give me Heart's Desire and a free range on the western prairies—that is the life for me.

Tell Us About Your Trip

\$30—Prizes for Articles—\$30

First prize	\$10.00
Second prize	8.00
Third prize	5.00
Fourth prize	4.00
Fifth prize	3.00

Every year an increasingly large number of farm people take at least one long or short auto trip during the summer season. The camp sites established by the various cities and towns across Canada make convenient stopping places and enable the motorist to take his family or friends on interesting trips through parts of country they might not otherwise see. Field days at experimental farms, agricultural colleges and fairs, are something to which the farmer looks forward to with interest and pleasure, for he knows that he will get ideas for the better management and operation of his own business from the lectures by field and livestock experts, and from his own observation of methods from those he has been applying on his own farm.

It may be that the trip was for pleasure alone, a holiday, a fishing expedition or a trip through some of the most interesting part of Canada's wonderful Rockies. Call it what you will, holiday, picnic or long motor tour, The Guide wants you to describe it.

The article should not be more than 2,000 words in length and written plainly on one side of the paper only. The exact date of the closing of the contest will be announced later. If you have had such a trip write the article now. If you are planning on such a trip for this summer simply drop The Guide a post card saying that you wish to enter the contest and will send the article later. Photographs will greatly increase the value of such an article.

Tell what value you received from the trip and describe the experiences which you think will be of most value to other people. What did you see and learn? What equipment did you take with you? What did you find that you needed but had not taken? Did you keep any account of what the trip cost you? If so, tell us the approximate cost.

The prizes will be paid as soon as the judges can make their decision after the contest closes. Let The Guide know as soon as possible that you intend to enter this contest.

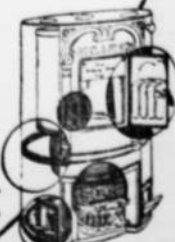


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American Chemical Works 700 N. Andrew Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.

The Sentence of Bill Prentice

Continued from Page 7

Billy was hammered, tapped, thumped, pinched and mauled, inflated, deflated and enervated. When the tormentor wearied—and in time he did, though he was a robustious man—he jotted a grist of euneiform inscriptions on Bill's questionnaire. When he had filled his allotted space, he folded the paper over with care, and sealed his section with a couple of little red stickers, which he moistened on a sponge.

"All right—"liver and pancreas," he announced briskly, drowning Bill's feeble attempt to question him, and waving the patient toward another lettered door.

This was the system of the infallible Bentham.

With great care he had selected and assembled under his roof and guidance ten physicians, each of whom was a specialist of distinction in his chosen field; but who had, because of temperament or other handicaps, failed as practitioners.

On these Elijah Bentham had reared the imposing edifice of his astounding success.

Patients who called at the Bentham consultation establishment, after being denuded of their one hundred dollars and their identity, were sent through the ten examination rooms by a single transfer system. They were auscultated from hair to toe-nails, each specialist sealing his finding from the eyes of his successors.

The complete questionnaire was put into the hands of Bentham himself, who "cast up the sheet," formed his conclusions, and had his infallible diagnosis conveyed to the waiting patient by the hands of a stenographer.

It seems simple. Reflection will suggest that a physician with less than Bentham's really remarkable judgment would have made a miserable mess of it.

In another sanitary waiting-room—a smaller one this time, furnished with one chair and one table only—which had earned the sobriquet of "Hall of Fate," Billy Prentice sat to wait for the answer of the oracle.

Presently, which was unusual to the routine of the establishment, another patient joined him. It was the prize-fighter, Mr. McSworp had been somewhat subdued by his recent experiences.

"That was a tough ten rounds, I'll say," he remarked. "Wonder what th' decision will be?"

A narrow white door opened. Contrary to his established custom, Dr. Bentham had come to deliver his dictum in person—sign that the dictum itself was out of the ordinary.

Perhaps, noting his victim's age—Bill was twenty-five—the scientist was moved by a certain cold, scientifically un-emotional curiosity to note the effect of the sentence which he had to deliver.

He raised his eyebrows slightly when he saw two patients where he had looked for but one, but he did not hold back.

"Number 383-X?" he questioned.

Bill stood up.

Dr. Bentham stood squarely in his square doorway. Squared-toed shoes were on his feet, and a square-cut coat of professional sombreness hung from his square shoulders. He looked at the young man through square, shell-rimmed spectacles; and his chill regard was direct and level. Squarely and uncompromisingly he spoke:

"You have an aneurism of the aorta. It has progressed beyond the aid of medical science. You have, in my judgment, 56 hours to live."

He laid on the possessive pronoun a cold emphasis, calculated to remind the hearers that it was Bentham the infallible who had spoken; that the minutes and seconds of those 56 hours had been numbered; that they would be 3,360 minutes, or 201,600 seconds, neither more nor less.

For the fraction of a second Bentham gazed at his patient unwaveringly. He held out a piece of cardboard. It was stamped with Bill's consultation number, and bore in cold ink the same information which the doctor had just imparted.

"Here is your diagnosis, sir." Bill advanced and took it. His

Every Farm Needs Some Modern Equipment



THE continued use of worn-out and out-of-date equipment is costing the farmers of Canada millions of dollars annually. Carefully prepared statistics show that many farmers are paying, over and over again, for improved equipment they do not own. Competent authorities say that over-repaired, inefficient machines and implements are losing their owners more than the cost of new tools, through scant yield and loss of labor and time in preparing seed beds, planting, cultivating, and harvesting the crops.

The wise Canadian manufacturer does not hesitate to replace equipment the moment such equipment is out of date. He must keep his costs down with the others, or lower, and his production up with the others, or higher. If he did not modernize his plant, his

competitors would undersell him and force him into bankruptcy.

The farmer should think in exactly such terms regarding his food-factory and his equipment. He should check over his farming investment and drop every old method and every old machine as soon as he has evidence that he could save or make more money with a newer method or an improved machine. He should learn, as every successful manufacturer has learned, that *the value of a piece of equipment should never be measured by its price but by what it will do for him—by what it will earn and save and make.*

Help the Farm to Earn More

Greater profit on the farm can be made possible through careful planning and management, diversification, seed testing, fertilization, saving of labor and time, and increased yield. *Farm equipment is the big factor concerned in each of these details. It made agriculture great; it will make agriculture still greater.*

There is probably not a farm in all of Canada that could not be improved from a money-making standpoint by the purchase of some modern equipment.

The McCormick-Deering Line of Farm Operating Equipment

Grain Binders
Threshers
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throat was hot and dry; but he managed to say "thank you," clearly. Dr. Bentham's square door closed upon Dr. Bentham's square coat-skirts.

Prentice felt his brain rock on its foundations and his body on its heels. That was imagination. Outwardly he stood as squarely as Bentham; but his face began to reflect the pallor of the tiled walls.

McSworp came out of the fog in which the gruesome proceedings had enveloped him. He was profanely sympathetic, mopping his red face with a yellow silk handkerchief, and extending a damp and damaged hand.

"By Gawd, buddy, that was a cold

way to count a guy out!" he exclaimed. "But you took it game, like an old timer!" He lowered his voice. "Say, buddy, if you want to pry the lid off a bit before yer zero hour, look me up. Me name's McSworp. I know where it can be did."

"Thank you," said Bill, shaking the proffered hand. He went out into the street, followed by the pugilist's commiserating gaze.

"Fifty-six hours to live!"

From the card the words had seared themselves into Bill's retinas. Everywhere he looked, he read large upon building, street, or sky, the horrible legend, writ in monstrous enlargement

of Dr. Bentham's square, precise chirography.

Penetrating through the melange of all the city's busy clatter, he could hear a measured, emotionless voice, which repeated endlessly the hateful syllables: "Fifty-six hours to live!"

A newsboy thrust an afternoon extra before his face. What could it matter to Prentice that anarchy swept Russia, starvation stalked through Armenia, and Bolshevism menaced America? He had the end of the world and the shadow of chaos in his own soul. So far as concerned him, the world and all its troubles would be ended in 56 hours.

His eye had picked up the date on

The best
Tobacco
for the
pipe

Ogden's

CUT PLUG

Important: If you drive--

an Overland

The Overland Four engine is of the vertical L-head type, water-cooled by natural circulation, no pump being employed (thermo-siphon system). Unlike conventional designs, the clutch and transmission gears are lubricated by the engine oil except for some cars produced during 1921, when these parts were separately lubricated.

The piston material is cast-iron and each piston is fitted with three rings and six $\frac{1}{16}$ inch oil return holes under the third ring. A moderate compression of 60 lbs. is carried.

Oil is distributed to all the working parts by a splash circulating system. The fly-wheel acts as a pump to carry oil up to a strainer pocket on the right side of the engine. After filtering, the oil flows through tubes in the crankcase to the main bearings under slight pressure and also to the splash troughs. From these, it is distributed to all other engine parts by the splash created by the connecting rod dipper. The clutch, transmission gears and bearings, also the front universal joint, receive their oil supply from the spray thrown by the fly-wheel.

When the clutch and transmission gears are lubricated by the engine oil, it is desirable, in order to provide the maximum of protection for the gear teeth which often operate under heavy loads, to use as heavy a lubricating oil as can be employed without causing excessive "dragging" of the clutch.

The use of oil return holes in the piston under the third piston ring, as employed in the Overland design, tends to prevent any excess oil reaching the combustion chambers and consequently reduces the tendency toward carbon formation. Should carbon accumulate, the moderate compression minimizes the tendency of the fuel to knock.

In cold weather, it is necessary, where distribution of the oil is by splash, to use an oil which will flow freely and readily create a fine spray at low temperatures. Otherwise, some of the working parts may not be lubricated. To minimize the clutch drag, due to thickening of the oil on the contact surfaces it is desirable to use a more fluid oil in winter weather.

To meet these special features of Overland Four design, we advise for the engine the use in summer of Gargoyle Mobiloil "A", and in winter Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic. For the transmission of those 1921 models, not lubricated by the engine oil, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C". The same grade should be used in the differential of all models.

a Dodge

Your Dodge engine is of the four-cylinder, vertical, L-head type, bore $3\frac{1}{8}$ inch, stroke $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch. It is equipped with a splash circulating system of lubrication employing a vane pump located above the oil level.

Oil distribution is effected by dipper on the lower ends of the connecting rods. These dip into the oil in the splash troughs and project it to all friction surfaces within the engine. Small holes above the dipper are provided to convey the oil into the crank pin bearings.

On all Dodge engines, prior to 1923, cast iron pistons were used. Because of the present day fuels, comparatively small carbon deposits in these engines quickly result in "pinging" or knocking. It is of utmost importance, therefore, that a clean burning oil be used in these engines, under all operating conditions in order to eliminate the tendency toward excessive carbon accumulations. Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic meets these requirements as this oil is of sufficient body to assure thorough engine lubrication and is of such character as to burn with a minimum of carbon deposits.

The 1924 and 1923 Dodge engines use a special type of constant clearance, aluminum alloy piston. The chief factor for consideration from a lubrication standpoint is that they result in much lower piston head temperatures, thus minimizing carbon formations and in turn, the knocking or "pinging" tendency of an engine.

For this reason Gargoyle Mobiloil "A," of a richer lubricating character than Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic, can be used in these engines to advantage during summer. This change in piston design counteracts the conditions which in the previous models made the engine sensitive to carbon formation.

During Summer, Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" should be used in the 1924 and 1923 models; in all earlier models, Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic should be used.

During the Winter, because of the elevated exposed location of the oil pump, it is necessary to use an oil of the proper fluidity, to provide positive pump priming. Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic should be used during Winter in all models.

a McLaughlin-Buick

The 1924 McLaughlin-Buick Six Engine differs from the six cylinder models of previous years in having a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch longer stroke, a removable cylinder head with larger valves and a force feed type of lubricating system. With this system the lubricating oil is forced under pressure to each main and connecting rod bearing, also to the valve rocker shaft. The bearings and shims are carefully fitted to prevent the escape of excessive quantities of oil. The cast iron pistons employed are slightly longer than in previous models and the cylinder bores are honed to assure accurate piston and ring fits.

The 1924 McLaughlin-Buick Four engine is of the same general design and construction as the six, with the exception of the lubricating system, which is of the splash circulating type. In this the oil is forced only to the centre main bearing, lubrication to the other main bearings, being provided for by the oil which is splashed by the connecting rod dipper from the splash troughs. The splashed oil is caught in an oil trough above the bearing to be lubricated and led through a drilling to the bearing surfaces.

To control the amount of oil splashed up by the connecting rod dipper—and to direct the oil spray effectively—slotted covers are fitted over the splash troughs. These assure a copious supply to the cylinder bores, pistons and other parts at high speeds when ample oil is needed, but effectively reduce the supply to prevent over-oiling with attendant carbon formation at low and idling speeds. Both the four and six cylinder engines of the 1923 cars employed these systems with slotted covers over the splash troughs. In previous years, however, these troughs were not covered.

With these earlier models therefore, there is a greater likelihood of oil pumping, especially where the engines have not been carefully handled; the resulting carbon formation is bothersome in engines combining the valve-in-head principle with its heat conservation properties, cast iron pistons and moderately high compression, 75 pounds, when operated on present day fuels. It is essential that the oil used be particularly clean-burning to minimize "carbon-knock," "spark-knock" or "detonation."

For all McLaughlin-Buick models previous to 1923, therefore, use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic both Summer and Winter. It is exactly suited to these conditions.

The changes in design and construction made in the 1923 and 1924 engines permit the use in Summer of a heavier bodied and richer lubricating oil without objectionable carbon accumulation than could be employed in the previous models.

Hence, for the 1923 and 1924 McLaughlin-Buick cars use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in Summer. In Winter Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic should be employed to assure thorough distribution by the lubricating system.

Don't say—

"Give me a
quart of oil."

Ask for



If your car has not been mentioned here, see the complete Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations. Garages and dealers have this Chart on their walls. It appears also in the booklet, "Correct Lubrication," which we will gladly send you on request. Address Imperial Oil Limited, 56 Church Street, Toronto.

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the newspaper. It was Tuesday, August 19. He pulled out the card.

Yes; the damnable doctor had forgotten nothing. He had jotted down the precise minute at which he had reached his conclusion—"3.31 p.m."

Bill calculated, his brain functioning with cruel lucidity. Adding 56 hours to 3.31 p.m., Tuesday, would set his "zero-hour" at 11.31 p.m., Thursday.

He would be extinguished then on Thursday night, just as the life which he loved was entering upon its nightly orbit—just as the after-theatre crowds were settling in their chairs to consult their menus under the bright lights; just as the musicians were beginning to warm up to their best; and little feet in dainty pumps were expectantly marking time.

He could see it all. He shut his eyes hard, and saw it more plainly.

But what was he going to do with his last 56 hours?

That question had not yet arrived to Bill. The dread fact itself overspread his horizon to the exclusion of any other consideration. He did not return to the salesroom of Courser Motors Inc. Mechanically he followed a sidewalk crowd into a movie theatre, walked out again less than an hour later, leaving the athletic hero in midst of most thrilling fight in his career, and went home to his bachelor quarters in the Wiltonia.

He bathed, shaved, and dawdled until evening. He dined alone in a strange restaurant and with scant appetite, returned to his rooms, read page after page in a magazine, where everything was a monotonous repetition of four words; and went early to bed.

Much to his surprise, he did not dream of falling, but he did dream of Myrtle Rogers. He awoke in the morning to a poignant realization that his desertion of the field in favor of Charley Lush had been the hollowest of pretense; and that he had never had entertained the slightest suspicion that Myrtle would look at the Lush person seriously.

"Well, what are you going to do about it now?" he asked, sitting on the edge of the bed and watching the antics of a patch of sunshine which a flapping shade was causing to cavort along the floor.

It was then that there smote Bill like a kick in the stomach the realization that nearly 18 of his precious 56 hours were gone. He leaped up, dressed, and went out to breakfast at the old accustomed place, jaunty as he had not been in weeks.

Gone were the daze, the hang-dog feeling, and much of the pain. Smiling Bill had made up his mind to be the master of his own fate in the brief space which remained at his disposal, and to continue to be Smiling Bill to the end.

Over his eggs and muffins he argued somewhat in this wise, with philosophical finality:

"Would it be square with Myrtle to propose to her, knowing what I know? I want to know before I go whether she cares a cuss for me or not. If she does, I can—well, no; I can't say that I'll die happy; but it will be a whole lot more satisfactory sort of unhappiness. If she doesn't, why, hang it, old Doc Bentham can make it one hour for all that I care.

"If she cares for me, it seems to me that she'll feel just as bad when I die, whether she has told me or not—it might be some satisfaction to the dear girl to remember that she had made my last hours brighter. If she doesn't care, my death isn't going to make her feel very badly anyway; and this card of old Bentham's will prove that I didn't kill myself because she had refused me; so she won't need to feel any remorse on that account.

"I'm going to ask her! I'll go this afternoon. And, by heck, I'll go in style! I've denied myself the luxury of a real little bus long enough.

"I've got something like three thousand iron men in the bank, and only two days to spend 'em in. I might as well have what I want."

Prentice knew where there was a sporty little runabout of a model which his heart had longed for ready for immediate delivery. It was not a Courser. To remove from its purchase any stigma of disloyalty, Bill stepped into a telephone station, got Cobbett on

the wire, and summarily dismissed himself, with regrets, from Old Tiger's sales force.

"Something better in view?" queried the surprised Cobbert, who had come to view Bill as one of the fixtures.

"They all say it is," was Bill's ambiguous reply.

He drew his entire balance from the bank. Nineteen hundred and sixty dollars the car cost him; and he paid it without a tremor, though only yesterday he had groaned at parting with a hundred.

Trentman, manager of the Acton-Clark Company's sales-room, happened to be in, and witnessed the purchase of the machine. He was politely curious.

"Some one in this establishment has a raise coming, I guess," he grinned. "If he can talk strong enough to sell an Acton-Clark to a Courser salesman, he's worth more money than he's getting. But what will Old Tiger say when he sees it, son?"

Billy flushed. "I'm not with Courser Motors any more," he explained, clambering into his new acquisition and pulling the choke-button. The eight-cylinder motor began to purr delightfully.

"That so?" Trentman was more than ever interested. "Going up-town, son? If you are, you can give me a lift." He winked.

"See here, Prentice," he began, when they were under way. "I've always been averse to pirating men from other concerns, or I'd have had a gun at your head a year ago. I'm sorry that I didn't know you were contemplating a change. Must be something pretty good to pry you loose from the Tiger, eh?"

"To tell the truth, Mr. Trentman, I've nothing certain—that is—er—I don't know just what my next job is going to be," stammered Bill.

"Glad to hear it, son," countered Trentman, laying a hand upon Bill's shoulder. "Here's my situation: I've been taken into the firm. I'm going to look after the production end a good bit, and split my time between here and Detroit.

"I want a sales manager here. You suit me, if the job suits you. I'm tying five thousand a year to it, for a starter. Will you sit in?"

Bill liked Trentman, liked the Acton-Clark car, wanted the job, hated to turn it down; but—how was he going to explain?

Trentman ascribed his hesitation to another cause, and shook his head disappointedly. "I might have known that you were hooked up to something with a gilt handle. I'm sorry that I can't offer more just now. But I can guarantee that you wouldn't have to wait long, Prentice."

"It's not that at all, Mr. Trentman," blurted Bill. "I—I can't tell you just what it is right now. I'd darned well like to take the job."

His obvious distress puzzled Trentman.

"Drop me here," directed the Acton-Clark man. "Remember that we want you, and think the matter over. My offer stands for ten days, son. If I don't hear from you within that time, I shall know that it's all off."

Bill motored on down the avenue, his head buzzing. Presently he pulled in along the curb and entered a store, where he blushing paid over five hundred odd dollars for an article which slipped very easily into his vest pocket.

After a spin along the river road and through Valley Park, he ate a four-dollar dinner, walloped his friend, Johnny Norris, a rubber at three-cushion billiards, and turned the nose of the new car in the direction of the Rogers' home.

Myrtle was at home. She was unaffectedly glad to see Bill, marvelously and intelligently interested in the shining runabout; and being without malice, forbore both then and thereafter to grill him for his unexplained desertion. She accepted his invitation and flew to don her motoring togs.

It was a perfect afternoon. Come what might on the morrow night, Bill grudged not one of its fleeting hours.

"Billy boy, I just love this car!"

Myrtle's exclamation came as they were returning across the park after a 30-mile spin through the country.

"Does that include all of the attach-

The Moderation League of Saskatchewan

Why Our Taxes Are So High

BECAUSE WE HAVE SWEEPED THE REVENUE from the license and sale of liquor out of the Treasury into the pockets of the bootlegger and moonshiner.

In 1915 the revenue from licenses was \$251,380.67—today nothing.

In 1917-18 The Saskatchewan Government Dispensaries made over one million-and-a-quarter—today nothing.

In the early days when we did not pay ANY taxes 75 per cent. of the revenue came from the Liquor License.

BECAUSE OF THE COST OF THE SASKATCHEWAN TEMPERANCE ACT—Commission Salaries, \$32,913.07; Travelling Expenses, \$7,906.97; Services and Expenses of Temporary Spotters, \$26,928.63.

The Director of Prosecutions under The Saskatchewan Temperance Act—Retainer fee, \$7,800; Fees and Expenses, \$21,103.20; making a grand total of \$28,903.20 to one lawyer, besides the amounts paid to the others.

BECAUSE OUR INSTITUTIONS ARE COSTING TOO MUCH. "Prohibition closes Jails," says the Prohibitionist. Does it? In 1919 the net cost of the Jails of the Province was \$80,427.51.

In 1923 the cost had risen to \$118,114.68.

THE LIABILITIES ON ACCOUNT OF JAILS in 1919 was \$829,624.81 and in 1923 had increased to \$1,175,285.87.

In 1919 the daily average of persons in Jails was: Regina—122.95; Prince Albert—76; Moosomin—0.

In 1923: Regina—180.5; Prince Albert—117.85; Moosomin—51 average per month.

Convictions for Drunkenness 1919—618.....1923—816.

Infractions of Liquor Act: 1919—422.....1923—708.

The Mental Hospitals cost in 1919—\$198,131.98.....1923—\$582,029.93.

THE LIABILITY ON ACCOUNT OF MENTAL HOSPITALS in 1919 was \$2,195,028.33 and in 1923 had increased to \$5,804,940.94.

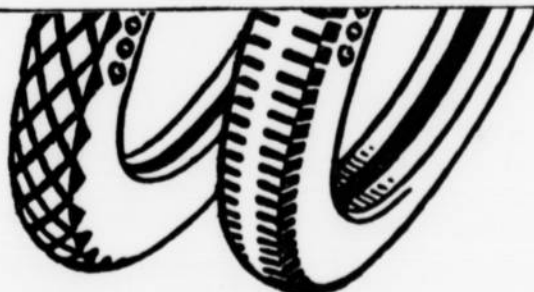
General Insanity: 1918—804 Total on Register.....1923—1,294 Total on Register.

Alcoholic Insanity and Acute Alcoholism: 1919—3.....1920—1.....1923—12.

And finally **BECAUSE** it is impossible to accurately estimate the tremendous increase in the cost of the administration of Justice due to the additional work entailed by the attempted enforcement of The Saskatchewan Temperance Act. "Four-fifths of the time of the Provincial Police was taken up in enforcing this law, and that was speaking conservatively."—The Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon (speaking as Attorney-General).

Don't be misled by the Prohibitionist—You are Paying for it

You Don't Have to Change from Goodyears to Get a Low Price



BECAUSE Goodyear builds the world's leading tire for mileage and road-grip—the All-Weather Cord—does not mean that you have to sacrifice Goodyear quality if you want to invest less money in tires.

There are Goodyear Tires to meet varied price requirements. The Wing-foot Cord offers you a lower price—yet it is standard quality in road-grip and mileage. The whole Goodyear

line is full Goodyear quality and offers heaping Goodyear value.

So no matter what price you want to pay, see the Goodyear Selected Dealer in your community. He will show you how you can make almost any tire investment you wish and still enjoy the known quality insured by the Goodyear name. He is one of the 2,500 dealers selected from 10,000 in Canada as able to sell you Goodyear Tires economically, without waste, and with a valuable service. He is a good man to know.

Goodyear means Good Wear

GOODYEAR
MADE IN CANADA

ments, Myrtle?" asked Bill; and his throat began to feel dry. "Because—" The dryness became an obstruction.

"Billy, are you trying to put the burden of a proposal upon my slender shoulders? Because—"

Myrtle's pause was not mimicry. Her own throat was dry. Quite suddenly the opportunity to co-operate had

come to her; and she had done her best. She became a bit panicky when she saw Bill turned off the ignition switch. The car drifted into the shade of a lonely elm and stopped, as gradually and smoothly as a watch that has run down.

What followed is not the public's business. It is sufficient to chronicle that the ring fitted.

At the Lyceum that evening Myrtle divided her attention between the antics of the comedian and the scintillant splendors of her diamond solitaire, which responded magnificently to the challenge of the cluster chandelier in the dome. Bill's prospects with the Aetna-Clark Company had oiled the last ripple of parental objection.

Poor Bill! Insanely happy, desperately miserable Billy! It is beyond the power of human computation to estimate what it cost him to keep up the smile which he wore for Myrtle.

Again his dreams were peaceful. That he could sleep at all under the circumstances was further proof to him that his end was approaching fast.

"Poor Myrtle! Poor little girl! This isn't fair to her; and I've made a rotten play," soliloquized Bill, sitting on the edge of his bed in the grey dawn of his last day. "Well, she'll have to go through with it now."

One more brief day of heaven Prentice passed with the girl of his heart and the car of his choice. After a dinner at the Rogers' home, he countered all entreaties, and crept back to his rooms to die. He dared take no chances. It would be a low down trick, he felt, to die in the Rogers' parlor.

When he reached his den it was nine o'clock. He stopped his mantel clock and his watch. He did not feel equal to the suspense of watching their slow,

inexorable hands creep on relentlessly toward the fatal hour.

On the table he placed Dr. Bentham's diagnosis card, where it could not fail to be found. He read his death sentence again.

"Gee! I'm beginning to feel pretty low," he muttered. He donned his dressing-gown, took his favorite book in his hand, and sat down in his Morris chair to wait for the Messenger.

But the book failed to hold his attention. He became sleepy.

"It must be the drowsiness which precedes death," he thought. The printed letters swam in a maze.

A prolonged ringing of his telephone-bell awakened him. From force of habit, he glanced at the clock, forgetting that he had silenced it. Its hands still marked one minute past nine.

The summons of the bell sounded

again. Bill stumbled across the room. He felt very low indeed.

"Hello! Hello!" came a nervous female voice. "Mr. Prentice talking? Oh, I'm so glad! I've had an awful time findin' you. I'm talking from the all-night drugstore at Concord and Liberty. I'll be right up, Mr. Prentice."

Bill tried to word a horrified protest. Ye gods! Suppose he were to die with a strange woman in his rooms!

"I'm afraid—you see, I'm alone—"

"Oh, I know that it ain't conventional exactly," cut in the voice, punctuated by a shaky giggle. "But I just gotta see you—alone. Only for a minute. My job depends on it. Good-by."

"Here! Hi! Wait, and I'll—Good Lord, she's hung up!"

Five minutes later Bill opened his door to a blond young woman, who was obviously frightened and nervous, and just as obviously enjoying the adventure, in spite of that.

"I've called an' called; but you wasn't in," she began, her eyes roving curiously about the apartment. "Then there's been trouble on your line today. I just made up my mind to come late enough tonight so's to be sure to find you."

She approached Bill's table, saw the Bentham diagnosis lying there, and swooped upon it as she captured it with a hysterical gurgle.

"There it is!" she shrieked. "But for the luvva Mike, mister, please, please don't make a complaint to Dr. Bentham! I've got an orphan sister to support, an' I don't know where I'd ever find another good job like this one."

Bill drew himself up and folded his arms across his bathrobe with the majestic dignity of one who feels that he is already far gone in the valley of the shadow.

"Madam, to what am I—"

"Why, don't you see? I'm Bentham's secretary. I got rattled the other day, tryin' to do my work an' him a long distance connection with Chicawgo at the same time, an' I stamped the wrong number on to two diagnosis cards."

"You—stamped—the wrong—numbers!" Bill gasped, losing his majesty and collapsing into his Morris chair. "Then what—"

"Mr. Prentice, that ain't your card!"

The girl burrowed in her hand-bag.

"Here's yours. I'da got it to you sooner; but I didn't know your name, an' I had to watch my chance an' steal two sets of records out of the M's and P's in Maybelle's filing cabinet."

She held out another pasteboard. Mechanically Bill read the diagnosis upon it, set there in Dr. Bentham's square penmanship:

"Stomach slightly fatigued. Take tonic. Avoid late hours and overstimulating foods for a time."

"You won't tell Dr. Bentham, will you, Mr. Prentice?" the girl faltered tearfully, clasping and unclasping her hands. "It's my first mistake. Bentham would fire me like seat if he ever knew. You won't tell, will you?"

"Bless you, no; I won't say a word." Bill's response was rather vague; for his brain was crowded with thought. "But what about the other chap?"

"Oh, Mr. McSworp, you mean? He won't tell. He died two hours ago."

A Canary Bird's Ears

A Canary's ears are back of, and a little below its eyes. They are not hard to find when one has learnt where to look. There is no outer ear, such as animals have, but simply a small opening, which is covered by feathers. It is quite surprising that birds should possess the very acute hearing which they do while lacking the fleshy flap which enables animals to catch sounds. A good songster makes a pleasant companion in any home and \$15 is not an uncommon price for a guaranteed singer, although males can be purchased as low as \$5.00, according to breed. If you are thinking of buying a Canary, The Guide's Classified pages now contain the announcements of F. W. Ricketts, 497 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, and The Reliable Bird Store, 292 Carlton St., Winnipeg. In fact you will find almost anything you want if you make a practice of looking through this section every week.

The Gold Seal, illustrated at the right, gives you the protection of our money-back guarantee. Look for it when you buy.

Rugs That Are Durable, Artistic, And Easy-to-Clean

Sunshine colors—what a homelike charm they give! And how the Gold-Seal Congoleum Rug set off the simple yet artistic furnishings of this room!

Made in a wealth of attractive patterns, it's easy to find just the Congoleum Rug that suits your taste for any room. These patterns are the creations of leading rug designers. They include Oriental, floral and geometric motifs, in delightful color harmonies.

Waterproof—Easily Cleaned

Besides their beauty, the modern Canadian housewife finds many other advantages in Congoleum Art-Rugs. A light mopping removes in a twinkling any dust, dirt or spilled things and leaves the smooth surface spotless. They are made all in one piece—entirely without seams. They lie flat without fastening of any kind.



Popular Rug Sizes—Low Prices

9 x 3 feet	\$ 4.75	9 x 9 feet	\$13.85
9 x 4½ feet	7.00	9 x 10½ feet	16.15
9 x 6 feet	9.25	9 x 12 feet	18.50
9 x 7½ feet	11.55	9 x 13½ feet	20.80
		9 x 15 feet	\$23.10

Gold-Seal Congoleum By-the-Yard, 90c sq. yd.

Write us for folder, "Modern Rugs for Modern Homes," which illustrates the attractive patterns in full colors.

Gold-Seal Congoleum By-the-Yard

The same durable, waterproof material as the rugs, but made in roll form, two yards wide, for use over the entire floor. Only 90c sq. yd.

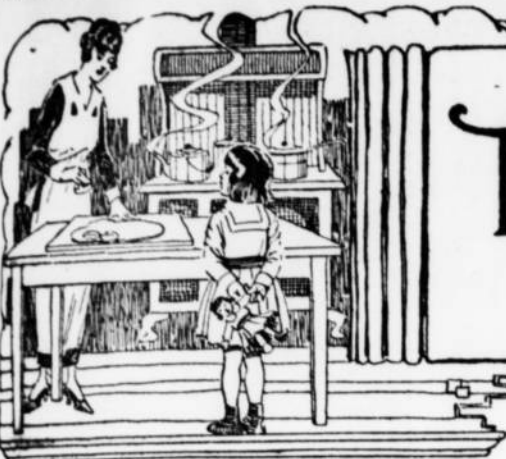
CONGOLEUM COMPANY
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1270 St. Patrick Street, Montreal, Quebec



Which of these two pretty floral patterns would you like in the dining room?

Gold Seal
CONGOLEUM
ART-RUGS
Made in Canada
By Canadians—For Canadians



The Countrywoman

• Editorial Comment •



Concerning Holidays

When summer comes around, most of us just naturally think of holidays. It is the time of year when we love to be out of doors, free from the restraint of household tasks and home duties. We are tired of the shut-in-ness of winter and the slow coming of spring. We long for a change of scene and occupation.

We are not all so fortunately situated that we can pack up a suitcase, depart to distant places and leave our everyday worries and tasks behind us. We cannot all plan pleasant trips to the beautiful lake or mountain sections of this fair Canada of ours and there refresh our souls and bodies as we witness nature in her grandest moods. We cannot shake off the isolation of a home, situated long distances from large centres of population and mingle with crowds of people and smaller groups of friends or relatives to enjoy the social contact, so necessary at times to most of us. We can't all have the kind of holiday we would like to have and of which we have dreamed so often. It may be possible of realization at some time in the future, but for many of us certainly not this year. It is one of those dreams which we will continue to nourish carefully and which we will attain "when our ship comes in."

So many of us make the mistake of taking ourselves and our work too seriously. We become tense, nervous and irritable and then worry because we are so. Problems that ought only to be little mole-hills become regular mountains and we find ourselves edgeways with the world and a baffling puzzle to our family and friends. That is the proper time to cry a halt and go a-holidaying.

Whether we go journeying, visiting, or whether we stay within the four walls of our home, we can cultivate the holiday spirit. We can develop the habit of learning to play, even while we are at our daily work, and so getting more joy out of living.

Two generations ago, in the days of our grandmothers, people were taught that work and work alone was the factor that formed character and gave value to living. The next generation insisted upon work and tolerated play as being something not especially helpful but not at least harmful. The present generation accepts work as a very necessary part of life, but insist upon a certain amount of play or relaxation. Life is much more complex than it was in the days of our grandmothers. Our work is not so varied as theirs was, but requires an all-around developed individual to properly cope with its problems and demands. And so we develop the habit of forgetting worries for a little while, taking a little leisure in spite of pressing tasks, learning to play, and we come back to our work stronger mentally and physically because we have rested mind and muscle for a short while. We have got a better balance and we are more fit to cope with life as it presents itself to us.

If you must take your holiday at home, there are a number of things you can do to make it a helpful one. If there is some particular hobby you have been wishing to ride, by all means make a start towards getting it under way. It may be gardening, beekeeping or reading. If it is something you have really longed to do you will get a great amount of sheer joy out of doing it. Go visiting neighbors, picnicing, or simply take a day off and do nothing but what you really want to do. The mental attitude in which you plan and take your holiday hours or days will, in a large measure, determine the amount of good they will do you. Holidays are not a luxury but a necessity, so plan for at least a few days "off duty" this summer.

Flies and Vigilance

We are just entering the season when we may expect the house-flies to commence to pay us their annual visit. They will come singly at first and may be so quiet and slow in their movements that we may not notice them. If they find us sufficiently indifferent they will come in larger groups and then in droves, till we will despair of the task of ridding the house

of them. Almost before we will be aware of their presence they will have increased so in numbers that they will make us endless work in trying to keep them away from food and from contact with the members of the family.

We know now that flies are great spreaders of disease—of typhoid, tuberculosis, cholera, summer complaint, and other intestinal diseases. Doctors have told us that the common stable fly is guilty of transmission of infantile paralysis. A large number of the deaths of infants under one year of age has been attributed by health authorities to diseases caused by germs carried by flies. The death toll from this cause is highest in the months of July, August and September.

The house-fly is a positive and dangerous menace

to health, and as a consequence to our happiness. We can fight this pest by starting early in the season to prevent its increase. We can see to it that the house we live in is properly protected by well-fitted screen doors and windows. All garbage and waste matter should be carefully covered or disposed of so that no flies will be able to fly from it to the kitchen and pantry where food is kept. All food should be carefully covered, and the housewife should see that the merchant from whom she buys her groceries takes proper pains to see that they are well protected from flies. If there is a small baby in the house its



A cozy way of spending a few holiday hours at home

bed should be so arranged that the child is able to be covered with a netting while it is asleep.

The first flies to make their appearance should be killed instantly on sight. Keep a "swatter" handy in the various parts of the house. Every fly killed early in the season means the prevention of hundreds of its progeny from becoming a nuisance to the housewife.

A strict vigilance all summer long will be necessary to keep our houses free from this dangerous pest.

Musical Festivals

We have had, during the past month, musical festivals in the leading cities of the prairie provinces. These festivals, or competitions, have now become regular annual events and are increasing in popularity, by leaps and bounds, with the general public, and in favor with the contributing artists.

They are proving to be very much worth while. They serve to bring out some of the embryo talent in our midst as well as to display that talent which has already become established in public favor. Artists become better known to an increasingly great number of people in the community.

The judgments given out by the adjudicators are in themselves an education in some of the fine points that distinguish good music from the mediocre. And as the knowledge of what constitutes good music grows in the individual, his ability to appreciate and enjoy it is greatly increased. The large attendance at practically all sessions is a witness of the interest of people in music and their desire to hear it when opportunity is afforded. It is a very strong encouragement for the singer and the musician to excel in his or her art and to give better performances each time. The spur of competition keeps interest and enthusiasm alive.

So far the festivals have been largely confined to the larger cities, but there is no reason why the smaller villages and towns, with their surrounding rural districts, cannot have their musical competitions during the year, and so develop and encourage

the talent which is within their borders. Inter-village and inter-town competitions could then select the groups or individuals who should go on to the provincial competition held in the capital city. In this way music's cultural influence could be increased in many parts of the province where now it receives no especial encouragement. "Competition is the spice of life," and it serves a valuable purpose in art as well as in business. The community will reap a ten-fold benefit by giving encouragement to the women and men, boys and girls in their midst who are striving to excel in music.

Formality in the Home

So often in the privacy and intimacy of the home we are apt to neglect the practice of little formalities that go a long way toward preserving the serenity and dignity of family life. Individuals need to learn early to develop a proper consideration for the feelings and rights of other people. There is no place better fitted to teach these lessons than the home. There is no place where the putting of these lessons into actual daily practice can have a more refining influence on the individual and of creating a better social atmosphere.

It may seem a small thing to teach a child respect for the property of other people in the home and never on any occasion to borrow or use without first politely asking, and winning, permission from the owner. But insisting on this little practice may prevent many a misunderstanding and family quarrel, and will check selfish tendencies in a child that may possibly lead him into serious difficulties later in life. Respect for the desire of some member of the family for privacy at times, never to enter a room without first knocking, nor to read other people's letters without being granted permission, is a very necessary habit for every child to acquire. Little acts of thoughtfulness, such as attending to the needs of others at the table, providing comfortable chairs for parents and adults before seating himself, etc., performed so regularly that they become fixed habits, will go far toward making the child develop into a gracious man or woman in later years.

Someone has said that "The next best thing to being a Christian is to be a gentleman." Manners alone, of course, do not make the man, but the little acts of thoughtfulness, slight touches of formality that prevent unwelcome familiarity, even in the home, smooths out many spots which otherwise might be a bit rough on the road of life. Graciousness and courtesy are valuable assets in the home.

Note

City dwellers living in England have recently had the pleasure of listening in over radio to the song of nightingales, broadcasted from the heart of a Surrey forest. The birds were enticed to sing at just the right moment by notes sounded on a cello by a musician seated in the woods. A sensitive microphone and amplifier was used to transmit the notes to a London broadcasting station, whence they were relayed to other stations throughout the country, and so to radio listeners.

Seeing that most of our radio concerts come from cities, why can't we, by way of variety, have a radio program from the farm. The cackle of the hens, the crow of the rooster, the grunting of the pigs and the lowing of the cattle might prove a real sensation to the city dweller and convince him that, after all, the farm isn't such a lonely place as some would have us believe.

The Tree Lover

By Sam Walter Foss

Who loves a tree he loves the life that springs in star and clod;
He loves the love that gilds the clouds and greens the April sod;
He loves the Wide Beneficence. His soul takes hold on God.

A tree is one of nature's words, a word of peace to man.
A word that tells of central strength from whence all things began.
A word to preach tranquility to all our restless clan.

'Tis well the current of his life should towards the deeps be whirled,
And feel the clash of alien waves along its channel swirled,
And the conflux of the eddies of the mighty-flowing world.

But he is wise who, 'mid what noise his winding way may be,
Still keeps a heart that holds a nook of calm serenity,
And an inviolate virgin soul that still can love a tree.

BLUE RIBBON BAKING POWDER



Next time you order baking powder say "Blue Ribbon." Then give it the baking day test. You need have no fear of the result.

Try it.

Send 25c. to Blue Ribbon Ltd., Winnipeg, for the Blue Ribbon Cook Book bound in white oilcloth—the best cook book for every day use in Western homes.

The Value and Need of Paint

Continued from Page 14

shingle paint that is now being sold on the market. The staining method is, perhaps, the cheaper of the two, but the service of the shingle paint will, I think, more than hold its own, not only in wear but also in durability of color.

The main thing to observe in roof finishing is to apply plenty of paint or stain so as to satisfy the porous nature of the shingles. If a stain is used, care should be taken to see that the materials are properly stirred so that uniformity will be obtained. The best method is to dump all the cans into one barrel or container and after getting it thoroughly stirred up use a bucket-full at a time, stirring it frequently as the work proceeds, or else the pigment will settle to the bottom.

Farmers interested in the Canadian Seed Growers' Association should remember that this year their applications for field inspection must be in the hands of the District Inspector of the Dominion Seed Branch, Winnipeg or Calgary, according to their inspection district, by June 15. No doubt a few days grace will be given, but those desiring inspection service should apply promptly. Last year quite a few farmers sent applications in when the inspectors were already in the field, or applied to them in person as they passed through their neighborhood. This year such applications will not be honored. The business-like seed grower will, therefore, make sure of inspection by applying promptly.

White Cloud Washer



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GALLSTONES

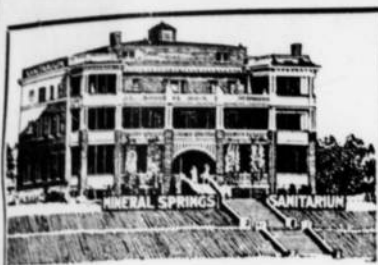
Stomach and Liver trouble easily relieved by "Hexophen Capsules," and all symptoms banished, such as bowel trouble, colic, pains in sides or back, indigestion, gas, nausea, dyspepsia, heartburn, piles or signs of appendicitis. "Hexophen Capsules" have stood the test and have relieved many sufferers after all other means have failed. No matter what you have tried without success, if you really wish to end these troubles, write today for full particulars and testimonials of this reliable remedy.

Anderson & Co., Box 203G, Windsor, Ont.

THE BROKEN WATER-MAIN

It was warm, and as Nicky Nutt and Tiny strolled down the high road, they were very, very happy. To himself, Nicky said: "It is a glorious day. At the first opportunity, I shall do a kindly deed, and, perhaps, make some one else as happy as I am." Just as Tiny and Nicky turned the corner to enter the villa they saw before them a big stream of water shooting high into the air like a huge water-spout. High up it went and then broke and spread at the top like a giant umbrella. Nicky knew what it was—the water main had burst and all of the water that should have gone to fill the bath-tubs of the little Doo Dads was going to waste. Nicky lost no time. He told Tiny to place his big flat foot over the leak. As soon as Tiny had stopped the flow, Nicky hastened to the water-works to tell the engineer. Every thing would have been lovely had it not been for the meddling Cop. Nicky was hardly out of sight when up strolls Flannelfeet. The Cop was in an ill humor and when he saw Tiny standing in the middle of the street he was very angry. He began to treat Tiny badly and scolded him. Poor Tiny didn't know what to do. Just as long as he could, he stood fast, but when Flannelfeet began to push him and threatened to put him in jail, Tiny thought he'd better leave, and away he went. Up came the big water-spout with Flannelfeet in the centre of it. High up he went and over, and over, and over he rolled, just like a big rubber ball. Try as he might, Flannelfeet could not get down and the little Doo Dads gathered around and chuckled with glee to see the fat policeman helpless in the air. Had Nicky not found the engineer—and the engineer in turn stopped his pumps—the chances are that Flannelfeet would still be up in the air on top of the stream. But the engineer stopped his pumps and down came the policeman with a thud. And, wasn't he mad! He was so mad he hardly knew what to do, but away he rushed to Nicky Nutt's house to find Tiny. Now, Nicky knew that Tiny was not to blame, and he told Flannelfeet that Tiny was not at home.





Electrical and Natural Mineral Baths
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Special Treatment for Nervous-
ness, Rheumatism, Sciatica
and Insomnia

Comfortable and Cheerful Environment

WRITE FOR FULLER INFORMATION

**The Mineral Springs
Sanitarium**

ELMWOOD, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Meals for Hot Days

Continued from Page 10

white sauce at a time as it is useful for milk soups, creamed vegetables and scalloped dishes.

If Tuesday is wash-day you have a chance to do double cooking on Monday. This allows the washing to be finished with few interruptions. Enough meat and potatoes are cooked in advance and a blanc mange is prepared for the next day. Ice cream is ever popular and is little trouble if made at a time when the children are there to turn the freezer.

A large number of salads are given because they are especially popular in hot weather, and are so easy to prepare. When they are the main dish they should be substantial enough to satisfy hungry men, and should contain fish, fowl, cheese, eggs, meat or other protein food as well as vegetables. If you do not care for salads so often as given below, delicious scallops or creamed dishes can be served at supper.

Practical and Dainty



No. 1786—The diagram will convince you of the simple construction of this dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards 42-inch material, with 5 yards of ribbon for sash.

No. 2065—Becoming Lines for the Ample Figure. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 42-inch material, with 2½ yards of binding.

No. 1916—Side-Closing Overblouse. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 40-inch material, with 1 yard 20-inch embroidery and 2½ yards of lace.

No. 1951—Dress for the Growing Miss. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards 36-inch material, with 2½ yards of binding.

No. 1681—Boys' Play Suit. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1923—Note the diagram below the sketch—you will see how easy this dress can be made. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 1354—Practical House Frock. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 36-inch material, with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting and 6½ yards of binding.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS—Write your name and address plainly on any piece of paper. Enclose 15c in stamps or coin (wrap coin carefully) for each pattern ordered. Send your order to **FASHION DEPARTMENT**. Our patterns are furnished especially for us by the leading fashion designers of New York City. Every pattern is seam-allowing and guaranteed to fit perfectly.

You can save money on your Summer clothes by obtaining a copy of our Spring and Summer Fashion Magazine. Send 10c today for your copy. Address Fashion Department.

All patterns 15c each, stamps or coin (coin preferred).

For Every Washing Purpose

Snowflake

THE FULL STRENGTH Ammonia

SOFTENS • WATER REMOVES • GREASE

Have You Heard

of the **WONDERFUL NEW WASHER** that cleans collars and cuffs without rubbing, that washes a tubful of clothes in five to seven minutes, and that will last a lifetime?

Yes, it is true.

The MAYTAG Aluminum GYRAFOAM

Write for full information and circulars on our Washing Machines, also **RUTH FEEDERS** and Threshers' Supply Catalogues.

The Maytag Company Ltd.

WINNIPEG

CALGARY



Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER:—Fletcher's Castoria is a pleasant, harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, prepared for Infants in arms and Children all ages.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*. Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

Eases Kitchen Work

To Women Who Do Their Own Work: Suppose you could save six minutes every day in washing pots and pans—two minutes after every meal. In a month, this would amount to a saving of three hours of this disagreeable but necessary work. This saving can be made by using **SMP** enameled kitchen utensils, as their smooth sanitary surface will not absorb dirt or grease. No scraping, scouring or polishing is needed when you use Diamond or Pearl Ware. Soap, water and a dish towel is all you need. Ask for

SMP Enameled WARE

"A Face of Porcelain and a Heart of Steel"

Three finishes: Pearl Ware, two coats of pearly grey enamel inside and out. Diamond Ware, three coats, light blue and white outside, white lining. Crystal Ware, three coats, pure white inside and out, with Royal Blue edging.

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MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY



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"Worth \$100 to Me Relieved Eczema and Piles"

Mrs. Peter A. Palmer, Saltburn, Sask., writes:

"Dr. Chase's Ointment has completely relieved me of eczema and piles. I also used this Ointment for my baby, who broke out in eczema. A few applications were all that was necessary in her case. Dr. Chase's Ointment has been worth a hundred dollars to me,—before using it I had spent a great deal more than that in unsuccessful treatment from doctors. We have also used Dr. Chase's other medicines, the Nerve Food having restored my health after suffering from severe nerve trouble when a girl."



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60 cts. a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd. Toronto

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Bovril
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to

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Get the fullest possible protection.
Thousands of Farmers find safety
and satisfaction in selling their
grain through this Farmers' Company.

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**SHIP YOUR
CREAM**

ESTABLISHED 1852

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FULL WEIGHT

CORRECT TESTS

24 HOUR SERVICE

SATISFACTION

EGGS—WE PAY CASH FOR STRICTLY
NEW LAID EGGS.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., June 7, 1924.
WHEAT—Closed today around the high level for the week. Continued dry weather in the West and damage reports from Kansas created considerable demand from eastern sources and much wheat was disposed of in eastern positions. Offerings have been light and buyers have difficulty in getting any quantity of wheat at any one time without advancing the market. Exporters state bids are out of line and wheat sold in the East disposed of at less than replacement value. Heavy rains will be very beneficial and would undoubtedly have a bearish effect on the October future, meanwhile markets are very firm. Cash demand is none too good. One Northern, which has been in fair demand, went begging for a while today at the previous premium of 1c, later declining 1c to 1c over July. Other grades are not in as good demand just now.

OATS AND BARLEY—Markets have been firm with prices working slightly higher for the week. There is a good demand from shipping houses for all the lower grades of oats and barley, but the top grades continue to be a drag on the market. There is a strong undertone to both grains and good buying in evidence on all setbacks.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending June 6, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 4,719; hogs, 6,763; sheep, 126. Receipts last week: Cattle, 4,214; hogs, 4,326; sheep, 86.

Particularly heavy cattle receipts on this and all other markets during the past few days has practically made it impossible for the market to show any come-back following last week's decline. Best handy-weight butcher steers are bringing from 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c, with choice exports up to 7c, and choice baby heaves also around 7c, with a few odd ones a shade higher. Half-finished baby heaves are extremely hard sellers at satisfactory prices. The packers do not want them and they are too high priced for the feeder trade. Real good quality feeder steers are bringing from 4 1/2c to 5c. Choice short-keepers from 5c to 5 1/2c. Choice stockers from 4c to 4 1/2c. Choice handy-weight calves from 7c to 8c; heavy calves from 4c to 5c; plain calves in very poor demand at from 2c to 3c.

The hog market during the past week remained steady with thick-smooths at time of writing selling at \$7.10 with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hams. A few fancy loads bringing as high as \$7.20.

Very few sheep and lambs are coming and not enough to establish a market. What few top lambs there are will bring around 15c, a few fancy ones a shade higher. Medium qualities, 11c to 12c. Top sheep from 7c to 8c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.50 to \$7.00
Prime butcher steers	6.25 to 6.50
Good to choice steers	5.75 to 6.25
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 5.50
Common steers	3.00 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium feeders	4.00 to 4.50
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium stockers	3.50 to 4.00
Common stockers	2.50 to 3.25
Choice butcher heifers	5.50 to 6.00
Fair to good heifers	4.50 to 5.50
Medium heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Choice stock heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher cows	4.25 to 4.75
Fair to good cows	3.50 to 4.25
Cutter cows	2.00 to 2.50
Bred stock cows	2.25 to 2.75
Canner cows	1.00 to 1.25
Choice springers	5.00 to 6.00
Common springers	2.00 to 3.00
Choice light veal calves	7.00 to 8.00
Choice heavy calves	4.50 to 5.50
Common calves	2.00 to 3.00
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 4.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market is quiet with receipts light. Dealers are quoting to country shippers, delivered, extras 24c, firsts 22c, seconds 18c. Jobbing extras 28c to 29c, firsts 26c to 27c, poultry 18c to 19c, poultry are very light. Live receipts of poultry are 10c to 13c, fowl 7c to 10c, 7c, ducks 9c, geese 9c, turkeys 12c to 13c. Dressed chickens 15c to 18c, fowl 12c to 18c, ducks 12c, ducks 14c, geese 14c, turkeys 17c to 19c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Receipts are falling off. Dealers are quoting to country shippers, delivered, extras 22c to 23c, firsts 20c to 21c, seconds 16c. The North Battleford section reports a good supply of eggs with jobbers' prices firmer, for extras 22c, firsts 20c, seconds 17c. Poultry: The quality of live fowl received is reported good, bringing 10c to 12c per pound.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is firm with receipts light. Dealers are quoting to country shippers, delivered, extras 20c, firsts 18c, seconds 13c. Jobbing extras 26c, firsts 24c, seconds 20c. Poultry: 12c to 13c.

CALGARY—Eggs: Market is fairly firm with receipts falling off. Dealers are quoting to country shippers, extras 20c, firsts 18c, seconds 13c. Jobbing extras 26c, firsts 24c, seconds 20c. Retailing extras 26c per case, firsts \$5.50 per case, and seconds \$5.25 per case. Poultry: There is no movement in poultry.

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed June 6, as follows: July, 9s 2 1/2d; October, 9s 1 1/2d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 1c lower at \$4.36. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: July, \$1.20 1/2; October, \$1.19 1/2.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.13 1/2 to \$1.17 1/2; No. 1 northern, \$1.11 1/2 to \$1.16 1/2; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.11 1/2 to \$1.15 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.09 1/2 to \$1.13 1/2; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.11 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.06 1/2 to \$1.10 1/2. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.13 1/2 to \$1.23 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.11 1/2 to \$1.20 1/2. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.08 1/2 to \$1.09 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.08 1/2. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.05 1/2 to \$1.07 1/2; No. 1 durum, \$1.03 1/2 to \$1.04 1/2; No. 2 amber, \$1.03 1/2 to \$1.05 1/2; No. 2 durum, \$1.02 1/2 to \$1.03 1/2; No. 3 amber, \$1.01 1/2 to \$1.03 1/2; No. 3 durum, 99 1/2c to \$1.02 1/2. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 72 1/2c to 73c; No. 3 yellow, 71 1/2c to 72c; No. 2 mixed, 71c to 71 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 70c to 70 1/2c. Oats—No. 2 white, 46 1/2c to 46 3/4c; No. 3 white, 45 1/2c to 46c; No. 4 white, 43c to 45c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 71c to 73c; medium to good, 67c to 70c; lower grades, 56c to 66c. Rye—No. 2, 63 1/2c to 63 3/4c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.38 1/2 to \$2.42 1/2.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle receipts, 1,800. Market: Killers steady to strong; stockers dull; beef steers and yearlings, \$7.00 to \$9.00; cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$6.75; canners and cutters, \$2.50 to \$3.25; bologna bulls, \$4.25 to \$4.75; feeder and stocker steers, \$5.50 to \$7.00.

Calves, receipts, 1,200. Market: Averaging strong; bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$7.75.

Hog receipts, 9,500. Market: Strong; top price, \$6.90; butcher and bacon hogs, \$6.85; packing sows, \$6.00; pigs, \$5.75.

Sheep receipts, 100. Market: Lambs steady; sheep, 25 to 50 cents lower; spring lambs, \$15; light and handy-weight fat ewes, \$5.00 to \$5.50; heavies, \$3.50.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts today consisted of 124 cattle and 445 hogs. Butcher steers, choice, \$6.00 to \$6.35; extra choice, \$6.50; good, \$5.00 to \$5.85; medium, \$4.00 to \$4.50; heifers, fair to good, \$4.75 to \$5.25; cows, choice, \$4.35; common, \$2.40; bulls, common, \$1.00 to \$1.50; feeders, good, \$4.75 to \$5.00; medium, \$3.75; stocker steers, good, \$4.00 to \$4.75; fair, \$3.75 to \$3.85; stocker heifers, \$2.50 to \$3.00; hogs, thick smooths, \$6.75; select hams, \$7.42; lights and feeders, \$7.00.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon, 90s to 96s; boxed irregular; choice, 74s to 90s; firm, but quiet, owing to approach of holidays. American, 64s to 70s; Irish, 108s to 120s; Danish, 100s to 105s; Danish killing estimated 70,000.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur June 2 to June 7, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Ref.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
June 2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	67 1/2	59 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	213 1/2	206 1/2	189 1/2	67 1/2
3	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	68 1/2	60 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	212 1/2	207 1/2	190 1/2	67 1/2
4	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	68 1/2	60 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	211 1/2	206 1/2	189 1/2	67 1/2
5	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	68 1/2	60 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	211 1/2	206 1/2	189 1/2	67 1/2
6	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	68 1/2	60 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	211 1/2	206 1/2	189 1/2	67 1/2
7	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	68 1/2	60 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	211 1/2	206 1/2	189 1/2	67 1/2
Week Ago	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	68 1/2	60 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	211 1/2	206 1/2	189 1/2	67 1/2
Year Ago	48 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	43 1/2	54 1/2	50 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	235 1/2	231 1/2	215 1/2	70 1/2

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ALL YOUR USED TRACTORS, THRESHERS, and autos through us. We buy, sell or exchange them anywhere in Western Canada. Write us at one for listing blanks. Tractor and Thresher Co., 220-2nd St., Saskatoon. Distributors in Saskatchewan for Hart new model self-propelled tractors, Geo. White & Sons threshing machines, Hart threshers, Geo. White & Sons threshing machines. Repairs for Happy Farmer and G-O tractor.

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CROWN GEARS, PINIONS, AXLES, DRIVE shafts, piston pins, rings, Tinklin, new departure shafts, bearings, bronze bush, die cast bearings, Gabel snubbers, 12 volt batteries, Ford circulating pumps, magnetos and generator parts and repairs. Everything fully guaranteed. Write for prices. Young's Limited, Portage and Marchand, Winnipeg.

SELLING—COCKSHUTT IS-IN STEEL BREAK-er, perfect condition, \$160. Steekney 5 h.p. engine, guaranteed, \$55. New auto trailer, rubber tires, cheap. Correspondence solicited. E. Symons, Revere, Sask. 23-2

USED ACCESSORIES and AUTO PARTS FOR all makes of cars—wheels, gears, axles, tires, engines, transmissions, magnetos, carburetors, radiators, etc. Write us for prices. Winnipeg Auto Wreckers, 815 Main Street. 24-13

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4-INCH JOHN DEERE JUMBO STEEL PLOW, in good condition, extra share, \$120. J. R. Earls, Box 270, Portage la Prairie, Man. 24-2

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SELLING—AMERICAN-ABEL 26 H.P. STEAM plowing engine, good condition, Alberta boiler, \$900. Box 299, Emerson, Man. 24-2

FOR SALE—DAIN PULI POWER HAY PRESS, in good condition, \$250, f.o.b. Watrous, J. A. Findlay, Watrous, Sask. 24-2

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Winnipeg—H. S. Newlan, 400 Sterling Bank Bldg.

Winnipeg—James F. Tulloch, c/o Henry Birks & Sons Ltd.

Winnipeg—Geo. Gabel

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Moose Jaw—C. W. Crichton, c/o Crichton's Ltd.

Moose Jaw—J. E. Heugh, 109 Main St.

Moose Jaw—E. P. Keogh, 10 Main St.

Regina—C. P. Church, 1849 Scarth St.

Regina—M. J. Duff, 1st Floor, Regina Trading Co.

Regina—A. G. Orchard, 1833 Scarth St.

Regina—W. A. Purvis, 1845 Scarth St.

Regina—A. L. Wheatley, 1843 Hamilton St.

Regina—W. A. Cochran.

Saskatoon—Milo T. Savage, 133 2nd Ave. S.

Saskatoon—Geo. A. McQuinn.

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Calgary—A. Ashdown Marshall, 813 1st St. W.

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MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

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CALGARY VANCOUVER

SALESMEN WANTED TO TAKE ORDERS FOR wholesale grocery selling high-grade groceries, lubricating oils and paints direct to consumer. Newgard-McDonald Co., 111 Princess Street, Winnipeg. 20-5

EARN \$25 WEEKLY SPARE TIME, WRITING for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary. Details free. Press Syndicate, 1041 St. Louis.

MAKE BIG MONEY ACTING AS COUNTRY agent and advertising. Write Mickelson, Dept. 1, Smith and York Ave., Winnipeg.

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

RIDOUT & MAYBEE, KENT BLDG., YONGE Street, Toronto, registered patent attorneys. Send for booklet.

STOCKS and BONDS

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield Kirby & Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881. 23-5

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION REGARD-ing any security you own or are interested in. Investment suggestions on request. John Connor & Co., Stock and Bond Brokers, Huron and Erie Bldg., Winnipeg.

TAXIDERMISTRY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 229 Main Street, Winnipeg. 46-11

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, Connecticut, \$2.50. Spread Leaf, \$2.75. Habsburg, \$3.75. Queen of Perfum Italia, \$4.00. Choice tobacco and cigarette wholesale and retail. Richard-Beliveau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 17-13

LEAF TOBACCO—SOUTHERN ONTARIO tobacco (Burling), bright, mild and full flavored; pound, 40c; five pounds, \$1.75; ten pounds, \$3.00; delivered postpaid. Satisfaction or money, postage and expenses returned. Directions for making up free. A. B. Seaman, Dresden, Ont. 21-5

AN ASSORTMENT OF FIVE POUNDS OF Havana, Petit Rouge and Petit Havana for \$2.00, postpaid. Goods guaranteed. La Londe & Co., 76 Victoria, Norwood, Man. 20-13

Watch Repairing

WATCH REPAIRING—COUNTRY ORDERS given special attention. A. Kantor, 429 Portage Ave. Winnipeg. 21-5

PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

PRODUCE

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

We are paying the following prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg:
Hens, 6 lb. and over, extra fat 20-21c
Hens, 5 to 6 lb. 16-17c
Young Roosters 14c
Turkeys, 9 to 14 lb., No. 1 condition, 17c;
dressed 20c
Ducks 22c
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg and guaranteed until
June 30. Ship now while prices are good.
ROYAL PRODUCE CO.
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

Live Poultry Wanted

We are paying the following prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg:
Fowl, 6 lb. and over 20c
Fowl, 5 to 6 lb. 17c
Fowl, 4 to 5 lb., in good condition 15c
Roosters, any age, in good condition 13-14c
Ducks 15c
Turkey Hens, over 10 lb. 16-17c
Old Tom Turkeys 13c
Crests forwarded on request to Manitoba and
Saskatchewan. Money Orders mailed promptly.
STANDARD PRODUCE CO.
CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

LIVE HENS WANTED

Over 6 lb., extra fat, 20c; over 5 lb., 16c;
4-5 lb., in good condition, 14c; under 4 lb.,
in good condition 12c
Old Ducks 16c
Geese 12c
Roosters, one year old, in good condition 9c
Roosters, over one year old 8c
Hen Turkeys, 9 lb. and over, 17c; 7 to 9 lb., 15c
Tom Turkeys, in good condition 13c
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, and guaranteed until
June 20. Write for crates if required.
GOLDEN STAR FRUIT and PRODUCE CO.
91 Lusted Street, Winnipeg

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



When June Comes

In June the year is at her best, so pert, and fresh, and neatly dressed; for having passed the kiddish stage she's like a person come of age. Those headstrong, petty, childish ways, those temper fits and tongue displays that used to mark her as their own are dying out or over-grown. A rash, impulsive, fretty streak in childhood marked her as a freak, and made Old Father Time repent that such a daughter had been sent: "There is no hope at all," he said as he be-shed his grizzled head. "I can not manage such a one with spleen enlarged and overdone!" But in her 'teens the year improved, her surplus temper was removed, although enough of it remained to show that she was proper-grained. She ang through the gawky stage, the awkward, green embarrassed age, then blossomed as a winning lass, a full-blown girl of style and class. I've known her sisters, watched them grow, a family of them in a row, and all have been when fully grown of regal beauty, pep and tone, and so when this good year was small and showed no promise much at all,

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example, "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 25 insertions for the price of 19; 50 insertions for the price of 36; 100 insertions for the price of 69. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK—Various

SELLING—JERSEY BULLS, SEVEN TO 14 months. Yorkshire sows, to farrow June, July. Congdon, Newdale, Man. 23-5

HORSES

FOR TRADE—A GOOD JACKASS, FOR young horses. Would trade for young Clyde or Shire stallion colt as part payment. O. Anderson, Gilby, Alta. 23-5

Shorthorns

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, bull, 12 months, also bred and open heifers. All have size and in excellent condition. W. H. Yardley, Marienthal, Sask. 19-6

Holsteins

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS
The largest dairy cattle breed association in Canada. More dairymen milking Holstein pure-breds and grades than any other dairy breed. It is easy to gather a herd of high-producers because there are more to choose among than with any other breed. A vigorous extension service-department keeps in touch with the hundreds of Holsteins reared every year and for sale in the great Holstein-breeding centres of Ontario. Information and every assistance freely given to purchasers.—THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF CANADA, BRANTFORD, ONT.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, Hermes Monarch De Kol, No. 36766, age five years, nine months, \$75. Hare Bros., Roseville, Sask. 24-3

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HERD sire, splendid animal, rising four years. A cash bargain. Robert Baskerville, Boissevain, Man. 23-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, four years, \$75. Ralph Rheume, Leo Post Office, Alta. 23-4

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—TWO REGISTERED ANGUS BULLS, 14 and 22 months old, \$50 and \$75. Also several young cows, with calves at side, \$85. Alvin C. Biehn, Guernsey, Sask. 23-4

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS—Best breeding. Prices reasonable. Sam Stoltz, Eureka Farm, Nokomis, Sask. 24-2

FOR SALE—CHOICE ANGUS BULLS, 15 TO 18 months old, from accredited herd. Apply H. Teece, Lehigh, Sask. 22-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED ANGUS BULLS, ALL ages. Choice herd bull, quiet. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cummins, Strathclair, Man. 22-3

Ayrshires

AYRSHIRE CALVES AND YEARLINGS, BOTH sexes, high-class stock, prices reasonable. Cox, Rumsey, Alta. 23-6

PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES, \$35 each. Frank Harrison, Pense, Sask. 21-4

SWINE—Various

100 REGISTERED EIGHT-WEEKS YORKSHIRE and Hampshire, \$10 each, \$27, trio, unrelated. Express paid 150 miles. Splendid two-year sows, bred or open, \$27. Valor, W. Florence, Valor, Sask. 23-2

Hampshires

PURE-BRED HAMPSHIRE PIGS, \$10 EACH, satisfaction guaranteed. R. W. Brunner, Rosebud, Alta. 23-4

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS, ten weeks old, \$11 each, papers free. Robt. Cormack, Wroxton, Sask. 22-4

Duroc-Jerseys

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC BOAR PIGS, March and April litters. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta. 24-6

LET ME KNOW YOUR WANTS IN DUROC-Jerseys. Priced to sell. B. Whitmore, Poplar Point, Man. 24-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY bred sows and young stock. Wallace Drew, Tyeburne, Man. 19-6

Yorkshires

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, APRIL, MAY litters, few sired by prize-winning, imported boar, \$20, others from my herd boar and mature sows, \$10. October boars, fit for service, \$20. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leslie Kemp, Liberty, Sask. 24-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—APRIL AND early May litters, from choice-bred select bacon sow and University boar, \$12, at ten weeks. At Beaton, Wiseton, Sask. 24-3

YORKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE, EIGHT WEEKS old, both sexes, registered, bred from Brethour and University stock, \$9.00. James Partridge, Carnduff, Sask. 20-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES (STANDARD bacon type) weanlings, \$12, pair, \$20. Sire champion, litter 17. Choice bred gilts. Papers. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 21-5

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, TRUE bacon type, either sex, eight weeks, \$10 each. Absolutely guaranteed. S. W. Dorrance, High View, Sask. 19-6

CHOICE YORKSHIRE GILTS, BRED FOR FALL litters, boars, weanlings, Red Polled bull calves. Deflation prices. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 21-5

SELLING—LARGE IMPROVED BACON TYPE Yorkshire, \$11, papers included. Fred Carter, Bly Hill, Sask. 22-5

YORKSHIRES, — EITHER SEX, 12 WEEKS, \$13, bred sow, \$25. Boar, 20 months, \$30. W. H. Ziegler, Manor, Sask. 22-2

SELLING—CHOICE YORKSHIRES, EIGHT weeks. Write for prices. D. A. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 17-8

LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED REGISTERED YORK-shire pigs, \$10 each, with papers. Stefansson Bros., Cypress River, Man. 23-5

SELLING—YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$8.00, either sex, eight weeks old, including papers. C. J. Corey, Bladworth, Sask. 23-2

REGISTERED, WELL-BRED BACON TYPE Yorkshires, April and May litters, \$10. W. H. McLean, Cardale, Man. 23-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—APRIL, MAY litters to 11 weeks, \$10. Howard Marr, Millet, Alta. 24-5

BACON TYPE, PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, 11 month boars and young stock. R. S. Lee, Newdale, Man. 24-6

SELLING—YORKSHIRES, EIGHT WEEKS, \$10. H. Potter, Langbank, Sask. 23-4

Tamworths

GOLDEN TAMWORTH WEANLINGS, Sired by Invincible Elmo, whose sire Woodrow's Elmo, was yearling champion, Chicago International. Marcus Spray, Craven, Sask. 23-5

SUNNY BROOK SUPERIOR TAMWORTH and Berkshires—all ages. Wm. Gilbert, Namoo, Alta. 24-6

TAMWORTH—APRIL FARROW, \$15 EACH, including papers. W. Longman, Deloraine, Man. 23-3

TAMWORTH—THE PREMIUM BACON TYPE, choice spring pigs, \$15 each. Cox, Rumsey, Alta. 23-6

Berkshires

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, THE long, stretchy kind. Gilts bred for May, June, July and August farrow to imported boars, \$30 each. Spring pigs now ready for shipping. Best bunch ever sired by Canadian-English and American boars, \$12.50 each at ten weeks, papers included; pairs, unrelated. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 20-5

BERKSHIRES, APRIL FARROW, EITHER SEX, \$8.00 each, at eight weeks, papers included. Geo. T. Alexander, Gladys, Alta. 23-2

Mr. Major gave up Advertising in other papers—Now uses Guide exclusively

There's Only One Reason—RESULTS

Recently we were privileged to publish a testimonial we received from John L. Major, of Stockholm, Sask. In another letter received from Mr. Major, about two weeks ago, he stated:

"Perhaps you will be glad to know the results of the small ad. for Hatching Eggs, R.C.B.I. Reds. Twice as many orders were received as could be filled—as much money had to be returned as for orders filled. Years ago we gave up advertising in other papers, and now advertise exclusively in 'The Grain Growers' Guide,' the reasons being quicker returns and prompt service. When we have products for sale 'The Grain Growers' Guide' is the only paper that receives any consideration."

It doesn't matter what you have to sell—The Guide will give you quicker service and excellent results. June is a cracker-jack month to sell Fall Rye, Foxes, Dogs, Tanks, Tractors, Machinery, Bees and Queen Bees. Put it to the test yourself—send your ad. today.

We do it for others—We can do it for you

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

PEDIGREED BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, April litters, \$12.50 each. Peter McDonald, Virden, Man. 23-3

SELLING—BERKSHIRE PIGS, APRIL LIT-ters, Ames Rival strain, both sire and dam's side, \$15 each. Wm. Termuende, Langdon, Sask. 21-4

IMPROVED BACON TYPE ENGLISH BERK-shires, \$8.00 each at eight weeks. Papers \$1.00. W. S. Dale, Viscount, Sask. 22-6

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

WASCANA SILVER FOXES

QUALITY—ACCLIMATIZED—REGISTERED
Write us for particulars
REGINA SILVER BLACK FOX CO. LTD.
10 Westman Chambers, REGINA

REAL COLLIE PUPS—FATHER IS REGIS-tered direct descendant of Clinker, champion of the world, sold for \$12,500. Registered males, \$13; females, \$11; unregistered, \$10 and \$8.00. Parents are fine heelers. Unsolicited testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 23-3

PURE-BRED GREYHOUND PUPS—THE large kind, from fast and sure killers, \$12 each; two, \$20; also pure-bred male Airedale, coming one year. Good guard. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 23-5

CANARIES—DIRECT FROM BREEDER, F. W. Rickerts, 497 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 23-5

POULTRY—Various

PRICING EGGS EVERY MONTH IN THE YEAR are all overcome by the practical methods taught in Shaw's Coldbelt Poultry Course. Hundreds of testimonials prove this. Write for them today and learn how to make plenty of easy money. Address G. A. Miller, Director, Dept. G. W., 46 Bloor West, Toronto. 23-4

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 35c. each, mailed prepaid. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 18-9

POULTRY

Rhode Islands

EGGS FROM MY PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND Reds \$1.25 per 15. R. Tillatault, Lebrét, Sask. 23-3

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS—POSTPAID TO POINTS WITH-in 24 hours run from Winnipeg. Per 100 Leghorns, \$14; Barred and White Rocks, \$14; Wyandottes, Reds and Buff Orpingtons, \$16. Prices hold from May 20 to June 30. Orders booked now for July delivery, \$1.00 per 100 less. Bopp Hatchery Co., Fergus Falls, Minn. 24-5

BABY CHICKS—ALL VARIETIES, PURE-bred, best egg-laying strain. Express paid. Reliable Bird Company, 292 Carlton, Winnipeg. 22-4

SEED GRAIN—Various

Flax

SELLING—75 BUSHELS SEED FLAX, cleaned, \$2.00 bushel, f.o.b. Hardisty. A. F. Reber, Box 904, Hardisty, Alta. 23-5

Grass Seed

A LIMITED QUANTITY OF SELECT WHITE Sweet Clover, free from noxious weeds, cleaned, hulled, scarified, re-cleaned, bags free, 15c. per pound. E. R. Clark, Sintuluta, Sask. 24-6

SELLING—30 BUSHELS SWEET CLOVER seed, 10c. pound, sacked; also rye grass and timothy seed. McNab Flour Mills Ltd., Humboldt, Sask. 24-6

SELLING—SIBERIAN MILLET: No. 1, 5½c.; No. 2, 4½c.; No. 3, 4c.; government tested; bags included. Nelson Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 20-5

RYE GRASS—HEAVY RECLEANED SEED, high germination. Price to clear, 6c. pound, sacked. F. J. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 11-1

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS, SIX cents per pound, sacked. R. F. Irwin, Liberty, Sask. 21-5

Farm Lands for Sale

LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD OF BRITISH Columbia. Reclaimed lands for sale in Fraser Valley, British Columbia. Situated in Chilliwack district adjacent to Vancouver. Largest area of new land in B.C. Coast district. No extremes of heat or cold; mild open winters; long sunny-growing season. Established dairy farming and fruit growing community. Excellent transportation by railway, road and river; well organized marketing systems. Land mostly free of timber and ready to crop. Fertility amply proven. Prices average \$10 to \$150 per acre on long terms and low interest. Other farm lands available in central interior of B.C.—Bulkley Valley, Francois Lake, Nechako and Prince George districts. Land prices \$5.00 to \$15 per acre on long terms. Write for descriptive literature. Land Settlement Board, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. 20-11

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunities to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions are ideal. Crop failures are unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes so a steady market is assured at all times. Schools in these districts are established by the Department of Education whenever there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line given at half rates to intending settlers. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10 per acre, with 10 years to pay. Full information on application to R. J. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. 20-11

FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH free use of the land for one year, and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6%. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds seven per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 10-4

KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA—FRUIT market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways. 3,000 acres of the most fertile irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars, Elsey and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg. 22-9

12,000 ACRES OF WILD LAND, CLOSE TO Beatty and Ridgedale, in the Carrot River Valley, a district in which the crop never fails. Very easy terms to actual settlers. For map and price list, apply to Black and Armstrong, 200 Garry Building, Winnipeg, Man. 22-13

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—349 ACRES, half mile from Ashdown; 250 acres under plow good soil; serviceable buildings; highly developed community. Price \$22 per acre. Easy terms. Write Welch Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 24-2

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICU-lars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 17-1

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 17-1

HAVE LIVED IN SASKATCHEWAN. NOW AT Bothell, Washington. Can help you locate. Howell. 23-2

Farm Lands Wanted

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. 17-1

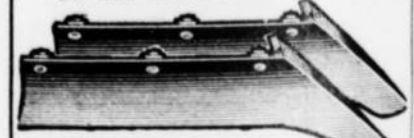
FARM, WANTED—FROM OWNER ONLY. Send full particulars. Ray Smith, Maplewood, Mo. 17-1

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 16-3

MACHINERY and AUTOS

PLOW SHARES

TO FIT ALL MAKES OF PLOWS



Finished, Fitted and Bolted for every make of plow.

Mr. Farmer, we sell to you direct at these prices. Freight or express is nothing to what we save you. We have shares in stock ready for quick shipment, to fit every make of plow. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Give number of Old Shares when ordering.
12-inch 13-inch 14-inch 15-inch 16-inch
Each Each Each Each Each
\$3.00 \$3.25 \$3.35 \$3.65 \$3.95
Send for our New Spring and Summer Catalogue.

MACLEOD'S LIMITED
WINNIPEG

MAGNETO REPAIRING
SEND IT TO US—IT'S OUR SPECIALTY
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14th AVE. and BROAD ST., REGINA, SASK.

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glass, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, auto parts and descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 50%. Parts by E.M.F., Overland, Studebaker, Russell, Buick, Oldsmobile, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 371-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg.